

THE AMERICAN

20c • OCTOBER 1968

LEGION

MAGAZINE




ARE WE GOING TO GIVE AWAY THE PANAMA CANAL?

THE MARVELOUS MODEL T FORD (1908-1927)

ABUSIVE PHONECALLS AS A FEDERAL OFFENSE

THE COMMUNIST BLUEPRINT FOR THE AMERICAN



There's one
basic problem
with this 22.

We made it too accurate.

We make the 580 series for the man who isn't content to just bag a squirrel—but insists on calling his shot. You know, the guy who has no trouble picking a crow off a fence post at a hundred yards.

We're not kidding about that hundred yards. We've received letters from Model 580 owners who have trimmed the pants off shooters using expensive target rifles.

What makes our "plain Jane" so fantastically accurate?

Quite a few reasons. There's the strongest action ever put on a hunting 22. Six locking lugs give the solid lock-up so essential to accuracy. A precision barrel that's better than the barrels you'll find on some high-priced target rifles. A match-type trigger and fast lock time

—faster than any other rim-fire rifle.

Put them all together and you have accuracy worth a lot more than the \$34.95* you'll shell out for the Model 580 single shot. Or you might choose the Model 581 clip repeater at \$44.95*. Or the Model 582 tubular repeater at \$49.95*.

But you can see the problem we have with a rifle like this.

A lot of 22 shooters want to go bang! bang! bang! They hope that rapid fire will somehow make up for their lack of shooting skill.

But the 580 is for that very special kind of man who really wants bolt-action accuracy. And gets a special kick out of getting it.

Maybe you.

Remington® **DU PONT**
REM. U.S. PAT. OFF.

**Our Model 580 series is the 22 for the man
who knows how to shoot.**

Write for free 1968 Remington catalog: Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602. In Canada: Remington Arms of Canada Limited, Toronto, Canada. *Fair Trade prices in states having Fair Trade laws. Prices subject to change without notice.



The American

LEGION

Magazine

Contents for October 1968

THE COMMUNIST BLUEPRINT FOR THE AMERICAN NEGRO 6

BY LEAVITT ASHLEY KNIGHT, JR.

A page-by-page account of a document out of Peking to set up "black power" a la Mao Tse-tung—that is, by burning America to the ground.

THE MARVELOUS MODEL T FORD (1908-1927) 12

BY LYMAN M. NASH

The story of Henry Ford's mechanized miracle that came shimmying forth to challenge the horse in 1908. The horse lost and we haven't been the same since.

ABUSIVE PHONECALLS AS A FEDERAL OFFENSE 20

BY FRANKLIN C. ALLEN

Last May a federal law was passed to penalize "abuse by telephone." It followed similar laws in all 50 states. What's in them, and how enforceable are they?

ARE WE GOING TO GIVE AWAY THE PANAMA CANAL? ... 26

BY R. A. CURTIS AND R. B. PITKIN

Recently, treaties were drafted that could bring an end to our control of the Panama Canal. Here, against a backdrop of the canal's history, is a review of the controversy over control and improvement of the canal.

SHOULD WE HAVE YEAR-ROUND DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME? 36

TWO SIDES OF A NATIONAL QUESTION

PRO: REP. JOHN W. WYDLER (R-N.Y.)

CON: REP. J. EDWARD ROUSH (D-IND.)

Departments

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	2	NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION	39
EDITOR'S CORNER	5	PERSONAL	59
DATELINE WASHINGTON	11	LEGION SHOPPER	62
LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS	25	PARTING SHOTS	64
VETERANS NEWSLETTER	38		

Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.



OCTOBER 1968

Volume 85, Number 4

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206 using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses with ZIP Code number and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

The American Legion Magazine
Editorial & Advertising Offices
720 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10019

Publisher, James F. O'Neil

Editor

Robert B. Pitkin

Art Editor

Al Marshall

Assistant Editor

John Andreola

Associate Editors

Roy Miller

James S. Swartz

Assistant Art Editor

Walter H. Boll

Production Manager

Art Bretzfeld

Copy Editor

Grail S. Hanford

Circulation Manager

Dean B. Nelson

Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertising Director

Robert P. Redden

Chicago Sales Office

David Geller Associates, Inc.

35 East Wacker Drive

Chicago, Ill. 60601

312 Central 6-2401

Advertising Sales Representatives

JE Publishers Representative Co.

8380 Melrose Avenue

Los Angeles, California 90069

420 Market Street

San Francisco, California 94111

The American Legion Publications Commission:

James E. Powers, Macon, Ga. (Chairman); Howard E. Lohman, Moorhead, Minn. (Vice Chairman); Bob Whittemore, Watertown, S.D. (National Commander's Representative); Lang Armstrong, Spokane, Wash.; Charles E. Booth, Huntington, W. Va.; Adolph F. Bremer, Winona, Minn.; John Cicero, Swayerville, Pa.; Clovis Copeland, Little Rock, Ark.; Raymond Fields, Guyton, Okla.; Chris Hernandez, Savannah, Ga.; Mylio S. Kraja, Youngstown, Ohio; George D. Levy, Sumter, S.C.; Dr. Charles R. Logan, Keokuk, Iowa; Frank C. Love, Syracuse, N.Y.; Morris Meyer, Starkville, Miss.; J. H. Morris, Baton Rouge, La.; Harry H. Schaffer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Bradley J. Stephens, Los Altos, Calif.; Wayne L. Talbert, Delphi, Ind.; J. Cornelius Tromp, Manhattan, Ill.; Benjamin B. Truskoski, Bristol, Conn.; Robert H. Wilder, Dadeville, Ala.; E. Meade Wilson, Mulberry, Fla.; Edward McSweeney, New York, N.Y., (Consultant)

The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201 by The American Legion, Copyright 1968 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Louisville, Ky. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscription, \$2.00. Order nonmember subscriptions from the Circulation Department of The American Legion, P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Editorial and advertising offices: 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Wholly owned by The American Legion, with National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. William C. Doyle, National Commander.

NONMEMBER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Send name and address, including ZIP number, with \$2 check or money order to: Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

POSTMASTER:

Send Form 3579 to P.O. Box 1954
Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

GET 5 FREE SAMPLES

of these fine
House of Edgeworth
tobaccos



Fine Tobacco Products Since 1877

LARUS & BROTHER COMPANY, INC.
Dept. A-10, Post Office Box 3-AC
Richmond, Virginia 23208

Please send my 5 free trial pack samples.
I enclose 10¢ for postage and handling.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

Must have Zip Code. Allow 3 to 4 weeks for delivery. U.S.A. only. One offer per customer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer, or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

PUZZLES AND ANSWERS

SIR: I was inclined to leave your anagram on ROAST MULES (Editor's Corner, "Puzzles and Answers," August) to TAMER SOULS but then I thought I would be a SMART LOUSE and was ALMOST SURE I had the answer until I realized it had to be one word. Then I flipped and found SOMERSAULT.

JOSEPH J. HASSON
New York, N.Y.

A REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION?

SIR: Thanks and congratulations on your exciting lead article about Mind, Inc., in the August issue, "Will the Tape Recorder Revolutionize the Schools?"

I most sincerely hope so; it is high time, but I fear it will not be easy. Zach Montgomery, assistant attorney general of the United States during Grover Cleveland's first Administration, wrote in his book, "The School Question," published in 1886, "... the cost of public school work in the State of New York increases in an inverse ratio to the number of pupils taught, while, as we have seen, crime increases in direct proportion to such cost."

I wonder—were he living—what would Zach Montgomery say now.

R. F. STEINER
Topeka, Kan.

SIR: The article was a stimulating one to a retired teacher of four-score years. Perhaps our teacher shortage can soon be over and our children can receive a better education while advancing at an individual pace. I foresee lessons prepared and presented by master teachers for all of our children. Larger classes in specially constructed classrooms are one possibility. The closed circuit television is already in use and can be effectively combined with the tape recorded lessons. Then, at last, the teacher will be freed of most drill and grading work.

CHAS. FLEISCHMAN
Woodburn, Ore.

SIR: The article is just about the hottest thing I have read in years. My compliments and thanks for a good job on a very important new development.

It was very refreshing to read about Charles Adams' success and accomplishment in developing this teaching method, especially in view of the bad news we hear in this area about the "Jobs Now" programs that have fallen flat.

I can't answer the question posed in the title of your article, but, with three children, one now working on his doctorate in Zoology, I've had a good opportunity to make an objective summary of the shortcomings of our public school system. It appears to me that there is need for more efficient procedures in the classroom and a new approach to incentives in learning.

Perhaps the combination of Taxpayers Disgust, Parental Demands and the ever-changing needs of Business and Industry will bring about the realization that the basic methods of education implemented in the 19th century are indeed now obsolete.

CHARLES G. PILLIOD
Angola, Ind.

SIR: I have taught school for 21 years and feel our educational system is still in the horse and buggy days. Must we drop a bomb on our educators in order that they change their methods?

MRS. LYDIA KIEHLBAUCH
Scotland, S. Dak.

SIR: We have been flooded with mail as a result of your article about our taped education courses.

Between our home office and our field staff we hope to answer it all. In the short time we have been in business, many leading magazines and newspapers have published features on Mind. Some were excellent, but none did its homework better than you. Your background in education, and the Legion's 50-year interest in education and serious social problems showed through.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, President
Mind, Inc.
Greenwich, Conn.

RAILS ACROSS AMERICA

SIR: As an old railroader, beginning in 1913, now retired, and having lived and worked many years through the era of the steam locomotive, I enjoyed very much Paul Ditzel's article, "How Rails First Crossed America." (August.)

However, Mr. Ditzel made the common mistake of many non-railroaders of referring to the "cowcatcher." There is no such thing (or was no such thing) on a steam locomotive. The projecting front pointed area, which did, it is true, lift many cows off the track (and later autos), was the pilot.

ROBERT J. MARSHALL
Baton Rouge, La.

The people called it a cowcatcher.

SIR: I have just finished reading "How Rails First Crossed America." The story was most interesting, but it does contain a slight error.

Mention is made of an incident when 81 soldiers, protecting tracklayers, were massacred by the Sioux and other tribes, near Fort Kearny, Nebr. Such a mas-



**Wave After Wave.
Drink After Drink.**

**You ride the big one
all the way in.
Then: Coca-Cola, splashing
over your thirst.
Cold. Fresh. With that
one-of-a-kind taste.
Coke has the taste
you never get tired of.
It makes the best things
in life go even better.
Like the perfect wave.
Like anything.**

**Things
go better
with Coke**

TRADE-MARK®

Where were you July 21, 1944 ?

If you were in Guam, you will recognize this date as Liberation Day. Twenty-five years ago.

The times are happier now and this sunny isle is planning spectacular Liberation Day festivities.

Come join the fun, enjoy duty-free shopping, revisit historic battlefields during the 25th anniversary celebration of Guam's Liberation Day. And while you're here, use Guam as your base of operations to revisit other familiar, nearby islands of the Western Pacific. You might also include a trip to the Orient in your itinerary.

Ask your travel agent to arrange a tour. Or, minimize foreign spending by putting the tour together in your own post.

Remember that Guam is a free port. You can bring back \$200 in merchandise and up to one gallon of liquor per adult, duty-free. Make your plans now. Space is limited. Write:

GUAM TOURIST COMMISSION

Rex Wills II, Executive Secretary
P. O. Box 3520 — Agaña, Guam, U.S.A.

Guam

U.S.A.

"Where America's Day Begins"

CONTINUED

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

sacre did happen, but it was near Fort Kearny, Wyo. (or in what was to become the Wyoming Territory).

Fort Kearny, located in the northeast section of Wyoming near the Montana border, was one of three posts built along the Bozeman Trail to protect the wagon trains going to Montana from Laramie. There were no railroads projected for that area at the time this incident occurred (1866), and it was a year or two after this that the railroad reached Laramie.

THOMAS A. CONVERY
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Convery is right. It was near Fort Phil Kearny, Wyo., not Kearney, Nebr., and it wasn't a rail-building incident. The soldiers were not, as stated, protecting tracklayers. Fort Phil Kearny was razed sometime later. Kearney, Nebr., named after Mexican War hero Brig. Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny, was on the route of the UP and is a thriving city today. Its accepted spelling is different from that of its namesake.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF HEALTH

SIR: The article, "Exercise Is Good for You . . . True or False?" (August), was very interesting and informative. Maj. Kenneth H. Cooper, MD, of the USAF Medical Corps, has written a book, "Aerobics" (M. Evans & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.), concerning the subject of exercise, that should be required reading for every adult. I'm personally on his running program and have never felt better in my life.

WALT CARTER
Valdosta, Ga.

LUCAS ON VIETNAM

SIR: "What Jim Lucas Told Congress About Vietnam" (July) is a crisp account of the Vietnam War and gives one a better understanding of the cause we are fighting for, as well as the Vietnamese themselves.

In the article, Mr. Lucas states, "I am told that the people of Saigon, now having been exposed to war for the first time, are asking for guns to defend their homes."

I firmly believe that in many instances law-abiding citizens in our larger cities exposed to riots (civil warfare) for the first time and fearful of the questionable protection of an undermined, underpaid and understaffed police department, have and will be purchasing handguns for the first time in their lives.

HANS KRUGER
New Ulm, Minn.

CLASSIC DECLARATION

SIR: "The Story Behind the Adoption of the Declaration of Independence" (July) is a real classic. The article, so vivid in its telling, should be a part of

history studies in our public schools. It certainly presented to me an inspiring picture of our statesmen of that day.

ENOCH ANDERSON
Minneapolis, Minn.

LAWLESS PROTESTORS

SIR: With reference to the article by Roscoe Drummond (Editor's Corner, "Well Said," July) on the disruptions in our cities and campuses, it seems to me that this is a matter of the chickens coming home to roost and the inevitable outcome of the policies and activities of those varying degrees of left wingers who call themselves "liberals."

C. W. FAGERSTROM
Miami, Fla.

KOREAN CHILDREN'S CLOTHING NEEDS

SIR: I am a member of the armed forces, currently serving with the Eighth U.S. Army in Korea. Like most U.S. units here, my unit is providing assistance to one of the many orphanages that exist here. Unfortunately, my unit, which has only six Americans assigned, cannot even begin to provide the basic necessities for 110 boys, and a large percentage of the children are without warm clothing or shoes. The boys range in age from 16 months to 15 years.

I realize that most organizations are already overburdened with numerous worthwhile projects, and an appeal addressed specifically to such an organization, already overextended, is immensely unfair to it. The organization is placed in the embarrassing position of having to refuse as well as worrying about developing hostile reactions. But for those who can assist these orphans, please address clothing donations to Hi Manng (Hope) Boys Home, in care of the undersigned.

CAPT. JON A. SAMPSON
Commanding Officer
U.S. Army Korean Service Corps
Eighth United States Army G-5
APO San Francisco 96301

508TH MILITARY POLICE SEEKS BN INFO

SIR: The 508th Military Police Battalion was officially reactivated on August 25, 1967, at Fort Riley, Kan. We are attempting to bring the history of the battalion up to date by compiling information from past years. We have little information on the battalion during World War 2, the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Anyone assigned to this battalion during the period 1944-1964 who has any old photos, art work, anecdotes, historical objects, etc., and wishes to donate them, is requested to write to the 508th Military Police Battalion, Fort Riley, Kan. 66442, ATTN: Historical Officer. When possible, materials will be reproduced and the originals returned, but donations of other objects incapable of reproduction would also be appreciated.

LT. GERALD J. DEMUTH
Historical Officer
Fort Riley, Kan.

EDITOR'S CORNER

THE LOOMING ANNIVERSARIES

JUDGING BY the reports received here and published by us over the last several months, at least a large number of American Legion Posts are wideawake to the important anniversaries looming. November 11th, now only weeks away, will be the 50th Anniversary of the World War One Armistice, while the whole year 1969 is the 50th Anniversary of The American Legion.

Many plans have long been afoot nationally to observe these occasions, and we have noted on our pages numerous plans of state and other Department organizations of the Legion, as well as plans from more Posts than we can publish.

What we want to emphasize above all is that no Post should miss doing some noteworthy thing to mark both the end of WWI and the Legion's 50th year. If there are some Posts that have not set definite plans rolling, we humbly urge them to get on the ball. And we mean humbly, because every Post is its own master. So we humbly suggest that it would be great to be able to say that no Post let plans for these events slip by until all of a sudden it was too late. Few of us will be around when the next chance comes, in 2018 and 2019. Maybe some doddering Vietnam vets will turn out then to render the memory of the rest of us some small honors.

We are partial to local anniversary observances that make some dent on the community—that either “communicate with it,” as they say, or render some needed service to the community, whether it is paid for with dollars, with service or with leadership.

Some well-heeled Posts are taking on community projects of considerable size and cost. A smaller one, which could hardly foot the bill itself, is nevertheless moving to get a community drive going to put air-conditioning in the local hospital—giving leadership instead of cash it didn't have—as its 50th Legion anniversary effort. Another is “communicating” to honor the Armistice anniversary. It's taking a full page ad in the local paper on Nov. 11, to review the story of the AEF and salute those, living and dead, who brought the bloody war in Europe to an end 50 years ago. The Post is guaranteeing that the ad will appear, but is inviting local firms and organizations to co-sponsor it at about \$10 per co-sponsor—*without arm twisting*, just to let them in if they want in.

Many state Legion organizations are planning their own 50th Anniversary Gifts to the State. The national organization has undertaken a Gift to the Nation in form of permanent lighting (and its upkeep) for the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington. The larger part of the funds for that has already been advanced out of unbudgeted national funds, and a few fairly large contributions. Within a month or so, you, and all Legionnaires, will be invited to make limited, small contributions to the Gift to the Nation (*probably \$1 and no more*) so that everyone can get in on it and make it a genuine gift from all of us.

While all of 1969 is the Legion's 50th anniversary, the dates of the original Paris founding caucus, March 15-16-17, are the *big* Legion birthday dates. We hope your Post will make some kind of splash during those three days. In May, the National Executive Committee will hold its regular spring meeting in St. Louis instead of Indianapolis, to mark the St. Louis Caucus of May 1919, at which the Legion—conceived in Paris in March—was actually organized into a reality here at home. Special events are planned.

You probably know that a Committee of 100 that reads like an abridged Who's Who (headed by former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower) has formed a Legion 50th Anniversary prestige committee, while another committee that reads like a Who's Who of the sports and entertainment world has formed a 50th Anniversary entertainment committee.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT

Answer to last month's puzzle. We gave you a code sent to one fellow by another who hadn't seen him in 16 years. The code was: “A.B.,”

What did it mean? It meant “Long time no see.” Uh, that is, long time no C, in case you're slow on the pickup. Hope this didn't drive you batty, but we hinted that it might.

However Ed Bollinger, of Bismark, N. Dak., cleverly suggested A B C N U, meaning (slurred) “I'll be seeing you.” This does not account for all the space, and adds to the original code. But it isn't any worse than the code itself.

No puzzle this month. We are digging up some imaginative ones for the long winter nights.

RBP



Are you ready, Potatoes O'Brien?



Pay attention, Potatoes. When you're ready to graduate from those pipe tobaccos laced with syrup, sugar, honey and spices... try Revelation. This is straight tobacco. Good, rich, natural tobacco. A blend of five sun-seasoned tobaccos. The kind of tobacco most beginners have to acquire a taste for. Are you ready for Revelation? Takes about a pipeful to find out. Thanks for your attention, Potatoes.

for the experienced pipe smoker.



“I'm having a tough time deciding on who I'd like to be our next president!”

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The Communist Blueprint for the American Negro

A look at a document out of Red China whose doctrine serves as the manifesto of at least the more violent wing of so-called "black power."

By LEAVITT ASHLEY KNIGHT, JR.

IF ANYBODY WANTS to know what the Communist plans for America's Negroes are, we have in our hands a pretty good account all wrapped up in one package.

It is Vol. 9, No. 2 of a 15-page publication called *The Crusader Newsletter*. The masthead attributes it to "Robert F. Williams, Publisher—in exile." It is dated September-October, 1967. Its address is listed as "Robert F. Williams, 1 Tai Chi Chang, Peking, China," followed by the notation "printed in China as a personal journal."

The masthead is illustrated with a tommy gun and a hand waving a wildly blazing torch. The content is headlined on page 1 as: "USA: The Potential of A Minority Revolution. Part III."

We have not seen copies of parts I and II. One page of the issue at hand is given over to the fact that they had been barred from the U.S. mails, after a probe into their "content and mailability." According to the *Crusader*, President Johnson ordered the probe, and the barring of the earlier *Crusaders* from the U.S. mails is a "warning of an ominous nightmare of fascism hanging over America," and a "graphic example" of President Johnson's "callous disregard for civil liberties and constitutional guarantees."

The reader can form his own ideas of such charges when we've summarized what's in Part III.

The copy of the *Crusader* in our possession is not a collector's item. There

are a good many in circulation.

Robert Franklin Williams is an American Negro raised in North Carolina. A brief in our hands from a source which has followed Williams closely states:

"He fled in 1961 to Communist Cuba where he organized 'Free Dixie' broadcasts to American Negroes over Radio Havana. [Free Dixie broadcasts called for an armed uprising.] In 1966, he moved his base of operations to Peking, where he edited 'The Crusader.' In March of this year, Williams was elected 'President of the Black Republic of New Africa' by black power delegates meeting in Detroit. New Africa would be made up of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Williams is now [July 1968] in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania [in east Africa]. . . On July 13, he told reporters that he planned to return soon to the United States, legally or illegally."

There seems no reason to doubt any of this. Williams seems to make no bones about it in any of his own writings. Congressional investigations have linked him with cheering on violence in American cities—in particular, for example, in a speech to the "Second Peking Rally of the People," held in Peking Oct. 10, 1963. The copy of the *Crusader* in our hands says that the publication was started in 1958 in Union County, North Carolina, and had urged from the start the policies outlined in our Volume 9, No. 2.

It is a little difficult to tell you what



is in Vol. 9, No. 2 without ourselves being barred from the mails. The issue is, from cover to cover, pure Maoist (ie: official Red Chinese Communist Party) doctrine. The content is so all-Mao that high propaganda and guerrilla warfare experts of the Red Chinese Communist Party probably sat in on producing the copy. It not only tells America's Negroes what to do to destroy this country, but how to do it—in detail. Having no wish to publish such a blueprint ourselves, and being mindful of postal regulations which have survived Supreme Court tests of constitutionality, we will summarize Vol. 9, No. 2 page by page, being careful to omit precise instructions on how to burn the United States to the ground.

The entire *Crusader* is written in Communist jargon, but we will summarize it in plain English. We will make editorial comment from time to time and label it "comment." You can take our comment or leave it alone, but the summary of the contents hews to the text of the *Crusader*.

Perhaps we should begin with a comment on the Black Republic of New Africa.

Comment: If they are serious about this it must be a hint of where Negroes will be sent when the Communists take over the U.S. On examination, the "Black Republic" (as well as many other Maoist suggestions) is an insult to most American Negroes. In the last century Liberia



Robert F. Williams, who published "The Crusader" in Peking.



LEARN TO MAKE AND USE
JUMBO MOLOTOV COCKTAILS



LEARN, IN AFRICA, THE
USE OF POISON DARTS

was founded in Africa as a nation of their own to which American Negroes could go. Many, just out of slavery, did choose to go. The vast majority did not. On its face, a separate republic of Negroes in the South is the biggest segregation proposal yet put forth. The Communists know it and know that most American Negroes have fought *against* separation, and *for* acceptance and equality under the law. The purpose of the "Black Republic" suggestion *may* be to create as much confusion as possible, to project and champion every conceivable wild and woolly proposal. Object: to pit not only white against black, but black against black, with American Negroes broken up into separate camps, according to which of the many Communist "solutions" appeals to them.

Now to the Crusader, page 1.

Page 1 is short. Most of it is filled with an artist's crude drawing of a mob with rifles, clubs and Molotov cocktails exterminating KKK's and wavers of Confederate banners, while women weep and a "liberal" lies prone. A swas-

tika has been injected on the scene by the artist. Distraught figures include what seem to be a sheriff and a Confederate sergeant. The text on page 1 says that Williams will once again, for the fourth time since 1964, set forth the case for a "minority revolution in America."

Page 2. The text starts by saying that events in Watts, Chicago, Newark, Detroit, Milwaukee encourage him to preach the "potential" of a "minority revolution" once again. He does not, he says, "teach and advocate violent overthrow . . . etc., nor offer a blueprint for revolution." He just wants to "explore American weaknesses" and advance the study of "potential" revolution.

Comment: The rest of the document preaches violent overthrow. It is a blueprint for revolution and more, for it is also a blueprint for American Negroes to provide the shocktroops for Communist invasion in WW3. The denial of violent intent at the start probably has its eye on U.S. postal regulations.

The balance of page 2, heavy with

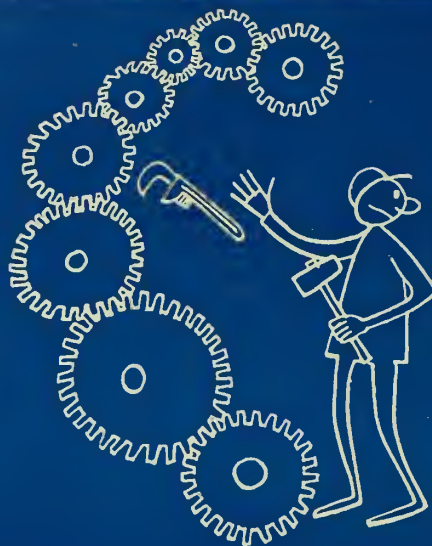
Communist-line invective, stresses that there is no course for America's Negroes except armed revolution. It calls on all Negroes to unite and discipline themselves in "people's warfare." That, of course, is guerrilla warfare conducted in the exact detail laid down by Red China's Mao. It also stresses that American Negroes must discipline their thinking and living in all things according to the dictates spelled out in China.

Comment: Williams is telling American Negroes that they cannot think for themselves, act for themselves or choose for themselves. The least detail of their lives must be written out in Peking or Moscow and their job is obedience and sacrifice.

Previously the Communists said that unsuccessfully to Jews, labor, etc. To Jews because there were "Hitlers everywhere," to U.S. labor because they were the "oppressed working classes." Now they want the Negroes to emulate Hitler in chewing up the Jews and to oppress the daylights out of American labor, including white labor and "Uncle Tom" black labor. The basic tactic here is the "united front" in which the Communists attempt to unite anyone with a common grievance under their direction, to exploit their grievances for Red purposes. In WW2 they attempted to steer everybody in the United States who was opposed to Hitler into one great Communist-led "united front." Such fronts as *were* formed attacked not Hitler, but the United States. (Turn page)



USE MODEL AIRPLANES TO
DELIVER SOME GRENADES



DESTROY AMERICAN
INDUSTRY FROM THE INSIDE



BURN THE COUNTRYSIDE
AS WELL AS THE CITIES

CONTINUED The Communist Blueprint for the American Negro

Pages 3 and 4. The Negroes' grievances are spelled out in vitriolic language that is rife with such Communist jargon as "oppressor," "fascist," etc. The force of the argument is all to the point that there is *no* solution except violence, that fast-changing America will *never* change. A vicious attack is made upon (1) Negroes who succeed in rising above the slum level and (2) on all programs to elevate American Negroes through education, better jobs, better treatment. Negroes who improve themselves and their status in our society are, says Williams, not only "Uncle Toms" they are also "vulgarian Toms" and (cynically) "good, responsible nigras." At the bottom of page 4 Williams switches to the vulnerability of American industry to destruction by sabotage, and to our industry as the source of our national strength, hence our "Achilles heel." Without it, he suggests, the U.S. would wither and die "like a green melon" cut from the vine.

Comment: Nobody here needs the ghettos, but Peking and Moscow need the ghettos to perpetuate a class of people so miserable that they might be enticed to burn down our industry with no risk to Communist bombers. The improvement of the status of the American Negro and the reduction of the ghettos, within the structure of American society would be a disaster only to world Communism. Hence the persistent Communist invective against: (1) all American Negroes who seize opportunity to better their lot, and against (2) all programs

to offer them better opportunity. Williams' "Uncle Tom" line is a warning to all American Negroes to be good little boys and stay in their slums like Uncle Mao says.

Page 5 goes into the destruction of our industry by American Negroes in such naked language that the Soviet-Chinese strategic military design is out in the open. Someone slipped, because page 5 isn't written for a "minority revolution," it's written for an invading army of Chinese or Russians. The object is to destroy America, not to improve the Negro's lot. The inability of Germany and Japan to destroy us in WW2 is analyzed. They couldn't get at our industry, on which we are so dependent that we'd fall apart without it. Says Williams, "Massive devastation of America's industrial centers would reduce it to a primitive nation."

He notes, almost in the language of a Soviet or Chinese war college, that the American Negro "is in range of the American giant's Achilles heel." The Negroes emerge as a useful weapon. With proper organization and discipline, teamwork, training, central planning and a national supreme command (guess who?) the whole country, including its industry, could be destroyed from within by these human bombs that walk and talk and are already here. By the end of page 5, the detail on how to do it is beginning to be developed to the point where we have to watch out what we say if we are not to aid the cause.

Comment: Though there are ten more

pages to go, only the vaguest things are said about what happens *after* the United States is burned down. This is the crowning insult to American Negroes. They are presumed not to be bright enough even to ask "What happens when we are sitting in the ashes?" We suppose the Reds can't be blamed for trying. If they can get American Negroes to destroy America as a part of their military strategy for launching WW3 in safety, why not?

Atomic weapons are such boomerangs that they are an embarrassment to a power bent on conquest. Williams goes so far as to say at one point that a Negro orgy of destruction would be superior to the use of hydrogen bombs. Here is another Freudian slip reflecting the view of a foreign military command.

Our Negroes have been insulted by experts, and the crowning insult here is that the Communists came to them last. All through the 1920's and early 1930's they tried to get American labor to do the job, then the Jews and the entertainment world. But all they could recruit were some students, some intellectuals and quite a few paranoids in the target groups. The students grew up. The paranoids couldn't be trusted to do anything but spread paranoia. The intellectuals always wanted someone else to do the real dirty work while they talked and wrote incessantly and spied now and then. For 50 years the only way Communism survived at home and spread abroad was behind the muzzle of a gun. Seen in history, Williams is saying to the



American Negro, "My advisers tried everyone else, but it looks as if they'll have to settle for you."

There is a hint, though, on page 5, of what Mao expects to be "the final solution of the Negro problem." It is the same as Hitler's "final solution of the Jewish problem." He expects them all to be killed. In a fleeting two sentences on page 5, Williams administers the last rites. First, going to the favorite line of all organized revolutionaries who seek cannon fodder to do their dying for them, he says that the "black man has nothing to lose but his chains," omitting that the Communists have a world to gain. Then he offers solace. "It is better to live just 30 seconds in freedom" than a thousand years "crawling in terror."

Of course what happens in the ashes makes no difference to American Negroes if Mao anticipates that none will survive. This may be why Williams cheerily assures them their sacrifices for Mao would reduce their country to "a primitive nation." The question: "Do American Negroes want to live in a primitive nation?" is academic if none are expected to survive while the Red Army and the Chinese Army contend for the remains.

Pages 5 to 10. The bulk of these pages is rapid-fire detail on sabotage, guerrilla warfare, etc. Items include military organization of all Negroes under strict command and discipline; how to operate in units; how to use ammunition; how to disperse when in trouble. Formation of a corps to handle the wounded, includ-

ing victims of their own fires, and the maintenance of security in the ghetto headquarters are spelled out. The formation and operation of arson teams is repeatedly returned to. By the bottom of page 6 instructions are under way for burning the forests and countryside simultaneously, obstructing the highways and making fire hydrants useless. Here Williams is in a transport of joy. "By day the billowing smoke would be seen for miles. By night the entire sky would reflect the holocaust and emit a feeling of impending doom."

Procurement of Army weapons is discussed, from rifles and grenades to tanks. Enlistment of Negro soldiers as weapons and battle specialists is stressed. "Militant brothers" in the armed forces would be a great help, while the "Uncle Tom" Negro soldiers could probably be bribed for a "few bucks" to deliver military gear.

The integration of our National Guard is seen by Williams as a great opportunity to plant a revolutionary Negro fifth column within our "power structure." U.S. servicemen can teach the guerrillas how to use satchel charges against Army tanks. How to make jumbo-sized Molotov cocktails is blueprinted. In the infighting with police in the ghettos it would be useful to import poison dart technique from Africa as a "secret weapon." Science students should be mobilized to devise new guerrilla weapons. The destruction of industry is treated as a special science. Special ways to use acetylene torches against oil tanks, gas pipelines and to send grenades on model airplanes into inaccessible places are detailed.

Pages 11 to 15. These pages go into reasons why complete anarchy is the only course. Much of the argument is disconnected since Williams is trying to answer all possible objections.

He repeatedly claims our whites are about to kill all our blacks. He assures American Negroes that they are near victory right now, while white America is about to cave in. To prove it he quotes Mao.

He returns to his theme that Negroes who oppose his solution are "Uncle Tomboes." He wrestles with the need to kill off America's white Communists; Marxists; liberals who have championed Negro rights; other white "friends of Negroes"; Jews whom the Communists have courted in the past and American white labor whom the Reds once called "the oppressed working classes."

In substance, the Crusader says, if they're white, they'll have to go. Besides, some of them have turned bad. The Jews have "unleashed aggression against one hundred million Arabs." American labor

has proved itself "counterrevolutionary." Our white liberals and leftists are "socialists who disguise their white supremacy . . . behind a facade of pseudo-Marxism."

As for other white friends of the Negroes, it's a pity about them, too.

"We know there are white exceptions . . ." he says, "but if we are going to be realistic we must concern ourselves with the rule rather than with the exceptions."

Comment: This last is the familiar Mao theme that innocent parties must be trampled on, no matter how regrettably, if they get in the way of the "revolution." It cropped up in the Columbia riots last spring.

The Crusader renders us an unintended service. In one package it gives us the Red Chinese line for American Negroes, and ties it to the violent hard center of "black power."

Little in the Crusader is original with Williams, or any American. The marching orders are only an adaptation of the Red Chinese guidebook for Communist conflict, "Mao Tse-tung on War."

The image of American Negroes that shows through in the Crusader is a foreign image. They are seen as African tribal primitives to be swayed on a day-to-day basis, lacking the brains to recognize gross contradictions whipped up to manipulate them.

For five pages Williams spells out directions for arson, looting, treason, sabotage, killing, poisoning. Then on the back page he soberly tells his readers that "the Crusader has always been a staunch advocate of the enforcement of the U.S. Constitution. . . ." He expects the same readers to believe both. This is a contradiction to be swallowed by a savage who can be spurred to action by a war dance.

The Crusader is full of "war dance"—passages designed to evoke passionate pleasure in destruction. Williams paints visions of "unsparingly setting the torch to everything"; of "heat and smoke generated from miles of fires"; of "striking terror into the hearts of the enemy forces"; of "satchel charges dealing deadly blows to armored vehicles"; of "fires as devastating as hydrogen bombs"; of "police who would never realize what hit them" when struck by poison darts; of "no method of terror or destruction being overlooked"; of seizing opportunity "with the ferocity of a wounded tiger"; of the "sacred blood of martyrs whose highest calling is revolution"; of "massive violent disruption" that would "fragment the entire nation and usher in an all-consuming state of anarchy."

These lusty phrases are verbal tom-toms for presumed savages.

The 1917 Bolsheviks thought that

The Communist Blueprint for the American Negro

American labor was the same as Russian labor, and Mao thinks all with black skins are simple primitives. He shows no awareness that American Negroes are more American than Negro. Much of their unrest goes against obstacles that prevent them from being as fully American as they feel they are entitled to be. Only a foreigner could believe that their goal is "back to the bush."

Among Americans, only a Williams, saturated with foreign doctrine, could believe that their could be any broad appeal to American Negroes in his jungle-drum imagery or in his joyful statement about reducing the United States to a primitive nation.

Only a foreign ideology could whip up the "Uncle Tom" line to curse, belittle and intimidate any American Negro who improves his lot and status in American society. It suits a foreign purpose whose concern is not with Negroes' welfare, but with their usefulness to Mao if they remain a discontented class.

American Negroes are so Western that, abroad, they are less at home in Africa than in Paris or Berlin. But Mao divides America into native whites and African blacks. It is the Mao line to insist that American Negroes call themselves, and be called, "Afro-Americans."

This is segregation language. Integration language would reduce it simply to "Americans." The Communists join in the battle for integration, but not to achieve integration. Far from it. The Red role is to damage America as much as possible. The struggle is the thing, to be kept going as long as possible, and heaven forbid a solution. The Crusader makes that obvious even to those who didn't get it earlier.

The Crusader hardly ever comes close to tangling with what the Communists would do with American Negroes should their violent upheaval make a Communist takeover possible here.

The Black Republic in the South is one of their segregation proposals. The Crusader briefly mentions a possible "geographical separation." Plainly the Reds don't want any ghetto problems in their Detroit, Watts, Newark, etc. While American industry is presently making strenuous efforts to improve the employment situation of ghetto Negroes, "black power" groups are attacking Negroes who take advantage of the offers, and are making militant, impossible demands on industry to obstruct such programs. Meanwhile, the net effect of the "Black Republic" would be to remove Negroes from the northern cities and put them back in the cotton fields.

Since Mao and Williams do expect American Negroes to be killed en masse in the great arson uprising, the "Black

Republic" may be for the Negro women and children that would be left over. Further, the Crusader proposes a vast immigration of African Negroes to take the place of the fallen, and may expect survivors from among them. But the Crusader, so specific about how to destroy, is quite vague about the whole

lence; Negro interference with Negro betterment programs; "Uncle Tom" shriekery, etc.

Williams has for some years been a leading figure in the more highly organized "black power" groups. His doctrine out of China and Cuba has served as their marching orders.

UPI



This 1966 UPI photo is identified: "Mao Tse-tung autographs Robert Williams' book 'Quotations from Chairman Mao.'" Photograph is dated "Peking, Oct. 1, 1966."

THE CRUSADER NEWSLETTER

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, Publisher - IN EXILE -
VOL. 9 - No. 2 SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1967

USA - THE POTENTIAL OF A MINORITY REVOLUTION PART III

In 1964 when I first advanced the idea of the potential of a minority revolution in the USA among other things, I was called a "pessimist of minor-out of touch with reality." As of 1967 when I extended my discourse on the potential of a minority revolution there was very little change in attitude and response from certain "base" quarters. Now in 1967 again I endeavor to provide serious consideration of this highly emotional and controversial question. This time I write with certain



The first page of the Crusader, Vol. 9, No. 2 whose content is summarized and commented upon in this article.

situation after the fires have cooled off.

Today, much of our "black power" violence is a direct following of Red Chinese directions—planned arson, planned sniping; group demonstrations tailored from the start to produce vio-

The legitimate causes of American Negroes suffer enormously from the Maoist groups. No man knows where the line is between Negro efforts that are and are not Communist—not even Negroes in some of the movements. They can be in a Communist-run movement and not know it. In the past, other Americans have been thus entrapped in some of the Red "united fronts."

The core of "black power" is Maoist. Some Negroes who take the phrase to their bosoms translate it as meaning full voting rights, only belatedly to find that it links them with "brothers" bent on anarchy.

Williams reveals himself in his writings as a man so caught up in his grievances that he is governed by hate, and blind to caution, wisdom, truth, history or fact. The Communists have often put such men to good use, then discarded them. The chief things Williams is blind to is that, in combating the heritage of a slavery dead a hundred years, he seeks salvation through a power that still practices slavery today. He, his followers and the youngsters they encourage to ape them will raise a lot of hell and hurt their own. But they will find no key to freedom in Mao's house.

THE END

NEEDED! NEW MASS TRANSPORT. U.S. POPULATION SLOWDOWN. HEARING LOSS INQUIRY.



President Johnson and his advisers are convinced that within the next two generations we must completely renew our big cities or face urban disaster on a national scale. "Gaping needs" must be met in health, education, housing, job opportunities. "And not a single one of these needs can be met until we rebuild our mass transportation systems," the President warns.

During the past two decades some 20 million Americans quit the farms for big city living, but the urban mass transit systems failed to expand. The traffic congestion problem, meanwhile, has been intensified, with 80% of U.S. families acquiring at least one car.

What's needed, says Transportation Department Sec'y Alan S. Boyd, is some hard thinking and fresh ideas to cope with the worsening problem. Among ideas under discussion: moving sidewalks and pedestrian commuter belts.

New Americans are being born at the rate of one every 14 seconds, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. At this rate, the U.S. population may reach 300 million by 1990.

This latest population projection discloses a statistical slowdown in the nation's growth rate, which in 1964 was estimated at a net gain of one individual every 12 seconds. Why the slowdown? "In the last few years, newly marrieds have apparently tended to postpone the arrival of their firstborn, and are not having children in the same rapid succession as in the 1950's," Census figures.

Census also calculates that the 1966 ratio of 97 males to 100 females of all ages will continue into 1990, but that among those 65 and older there will be 68 men for every 100 women, compared to 77 today.

Another projection of the Census Bureau: the non-white population is expected to grow from 12% to approximately 14% by 1990.

With Congress paying increasing attention to the problems of its aging citizen, a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) is concentrating on the problem of hearing loss.

It appears that deafness or near-deafness significantly restricts the activities of 30% to 50% of the U.S. population over the age of 65. This impairment, the subcommittee finds, can lead to isolation, demoralization and accidents.

The subcommittee is concerned that U.S. testing and remedial services for loss of hearing are limited in availability, and at a premium pricewise. In addition, the elderly are prime victims for unscrupulous door-to-door salesmen "on the prowl," plying a growing racket in hearing aids.

The legislative group hopes to come up with solid suggestions for Congressional action, for consumer education and for protecting the hearing of future generations of senior citizens.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

SICK OF SICKNESS

"America is not a sick society. Let us stop condemning our whole populace for the sins of a few." FBI Director **J. Edgar Hoover**.

A BUSINESS VIEWPOINT

"Social change thrives on business progress . . . business can do well by doing good." U.S. Steel President **Roger Blough**.

LOST AMERICAN DREAM?

"... for too many of us, the American dream has become the American slumber." Governor **Nelson Rockefeller**.

GHETTO JOBS

"By providing jobs, American business has the ability and strength to transform the slum dweller from an idler or a rebel into a person of self respect and dignity, a person of value to his nation's future." Raytheon Co. Board Chairman **Charles F. Adams**.

YOUNGER GENERATION

"Every generation and every community gets precisely the younger generation it deserves." **Duke of Edinburgh**.

UFO HUNCH

"My scientific hunch . . . is that there is scientific pay dirt in the UFO phenomenon." Univ. of Arizona physicist **Dr. James E. McDonald**.

REPRESENTATIVE GOV'T

"Representative government requires that authority over programs be tied to the responsibility of rendering to the citizens the bill for the services; that the pleasure of spending public monies be related to the pain of raising them." **Roger A. Freeman**, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

EXACTLY 60 YEARS ago this October, Henry Ford slapped the finishing touches on a mechanized miracle and sent it shimmying forth to challenge the horse.

The horse lost.

Thus began the wackiest love affair since Miles Standish agreed to do John Alden's wooing—our red hot romance with the automobile. The car that made old Dobbin obsolete, and started all the fuss, was a rattling revolution on wheels that answered to the name of Model T.

As improbable a candidate for automotive immortality as ever trundled down the pike, the Tin Lizzie resembled a do-it-yourself kit put together by somebody who couldn't follow instructions and had lost most of the pieces, anyway.

Ford's flivvers drove home with a lot more than mere transportation. He used it to pull a plow in the spring and a harvester in the fall. By jacking up the rear wheels and attaching a pulley he

could pump water, saw wood, grind feed, shell corn, shear sheep, or produce electric current. When the chores were done, he loaded the family in front, produce in back, and went off to market with several crates of chickens lashed to the running board.

(The running board, oh younger generation, was an outside step aid to entrance, running from fender to fender on each side, a one-step staircase for getting in and out.)

Not that the Model T was perfect. It only seems that way now, from the vantage point of time. Actually, it had more faults than a dollar watch. The brakes were nothing to brag about, but you couldn't go very fast so you didn't care. Hills were something else again. The carburetor was fed by gravity rather than by a fuel pump, meaning that on steep grades the gas, if low in the tank, was likely to trickle to a stop. So instead of attacking head on, you went up in reverse, a maneuver that raised the gas high enough over the motor to flow again.

Getting a Model T started required

JOHN G. PITKIN

It lacked just about everything considered essential on a modern car, from bumpers to spare tire. There was only the stamped outline of a left front door on the early ones. The gas tank was under the front seat, and to check the oil you had to crawl below and fiddle with a pair of petcocks on the rear of the crankcase. But it sold. It sold like hotcakes, and if it didn't make Henry a billionaire, it brought him mighty close.

Ten years after its introduction half the cars on American roads were Model T's, a ratio which would remain unchanged for another decade. They appeared in many guises: delivery vans, garbage trucks, buses, hearses, fire engines, paddy wagons, snowmobiles. Railroads added flanged wheels and used them as inspection cars. During WWI they served as staff cars and ambulances. Hollywood made them collapsible and featured them in slapstick epics.

It was in the rural areas, however, that the Model T revealed its unique versatility. A farmer buying one of

The Marvelous

A look backward at the funny, useful, cheap, versatile car that brought the car to the masses.

HENRY FORD MUSEUM



Henry Ford, on July 25, 1924,, poses in Dearborn with his ten millionth Model T and the old, original Quadricycle that he built in his Detroit workshop in 1896.



A 1925 Model T, believed to be the only remaining paddy wagon version, stands outside Sid Allen's restaurant in Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Allen sometimes drives it.

Model T Ford

(1908-1927)



With the Model T. Sunday picnics in the country became a favorite American pastime. Most "highways" were about as seen here.

strength, willpower and a fair amount of agility. You retarded the spark and advanced the throttle levers on the steering column, then stepped around to the front and pulled out the choke wire emerging from the radiator. That accomplished, you spit on your hands and cranked.

Should Lizzie refuse to respond, you resorted to the nonchalant ploy. Leaning casually on the radiator you whistled a merry ditty, pretending you couldn't care less. Suddenly you whirled, seized the crank and took Lizzie by surprise. As soon as the engine caught fire, you

shoved in the choke and rushed back to the driver's seat to ease off on the gas and advance the spark.

It was high comedy to watch another fellow have his car stall over and over in the time it took him to run from the crank under the radiator to the front seat to adjust spark and gas.

Smart Model T drivers quickly learned to keep the car in such shape that a quarter-turn lift on the crank could get it going. Just lifting the crank smartly from the 9 o'clock position to 12 o'clock was safe. Then a backfire simply yanked the crank off the end of your fingertips.

But you spun the crank all the way around at your own risk, for a backfire when pressing down was the one that could break a couple of bones in your arm. A really good cranker would rather engage a rapid series of quarter-turn lifts than *ever* spin it.

In winter, you emptied the radiator every night, filled it with a couple of kettles of hot water from the kitchen in the morning. You carried a jug of denatured alcohol for anti-freeze when parking for any length of time in town. Since it evaporated, you must be ready to replace it often. For a short park in town

The Marvelous Model T Ford (1908-1927)

you might omit the alcohol, start out with hot water, and throw a horse blanket over the radiator while parked.

The most popular T's (and other cars) in the teens and early 1920's were "tour-

warmly, covered themselves with blankets and still shivered. If you had a foot accelerator in your Model T, you'd had it installed yourself. The hand gas lever right under the steering wheel was all

At your left hand was a vertical floor lever which, pulled straight back, was the emergency brake. Halfway forward, it was neutral. Push it all the way forward and you were in high, unless the low pedal was depressed.

To start forward from a standstill, you'd push the emergency brake halfway forward to neutral, then depress the low



To start the motor, you used the permanent crank under the radiator, preferably lifting only and keeping thumb clear to avoid broken arm from backfire. Left hand pulled choke.



When engine "took" you raced to advance spark on steering column before she stalled. It was great sport to see someone else keep losing the race between crank and spark lever.

ing cars." They were the original "convertibles." The top folded back for open air driving. Or it was brought forward and anchored to the top of the windshield to drive with a top but no sides. The permanently enclosed "sedan" was simply for the rich, and not until the mid-twenties was it to become popular

it came with. Skilled drivers operated it with the fingertips of the right hand while the rest of the hand helped steer. By the twenties, some luxury-minded T owners even had self-starters installed after they bought their cars. By then Ford had a real left front door on standard cars, instead of just a stamped image.

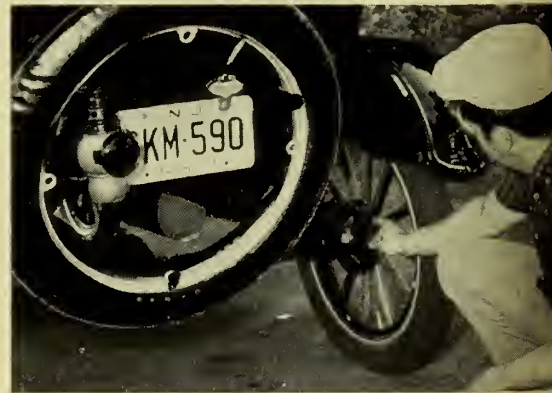
pedal. Holding it down, you'd advance the emergency brake lever forward to the high position. You'd keep the car gathering speed in low until you judged it was going fast enough to slip into high. Then you'd take your foot off the low pedal and, if the emergency brake lever was all the way forward, you'd



Accelerator was the right lever under steering wheel. Left lever was the spark, which was retarded when cranking to help avoid a backfire.



Gas tank was under front seat. Ford supplied ruler to measure gas, but owners used twigs too.



Grease and oil cups needed attention every 50 to 100 miles. Here Pat De Siervo, Ft. Lee, N.J., tightens an antique T's rear axle grease cup.

with the average automobile owner.

In a light rain, you stopped the touring car and put up the top manually. In a heavy, blowing rain, you also put up the side curtains, which had isinglass panes anchored in a pliable base for folded storing under the seats. The side curtains came in several pieces, each to be buttoned on a particular place until the whole car was enclosed.

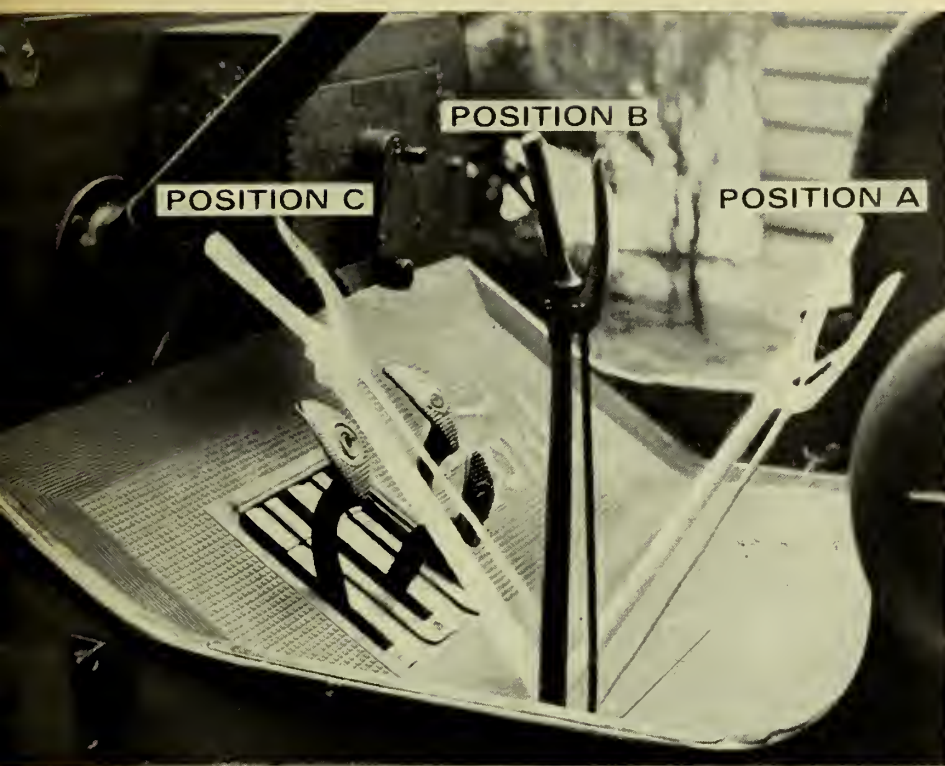
The idea of a heated car was all but unknown. In winter, passengers dressed

Once you got the engine running, driving a T was simple, if you knew how. However, it would be interesting to see a stranger to one today get in and figure how to drive it.

There were three pedals at your feet. As long as you held the left one down you were in low, and you'd go if you released the emergency brake. If you held the center one down, you'd also go, but in reverse. The right pedal was the foot brake.

have shifted into high. Fifteen to 20 m.p.h. was a good shifting speed, though you guessed it. There was no speedometer. To shift down, depressing the low pedal would override the high position of the brake lever and put the car back into low.

In an emergency, stamping on any of the foot pedals would at least slow the car down, if it were going in high. Many a farmer who didn't believe in wasting much money on brakebands would use



You moved car in low by holding down left foot pedal. Vertical hand lever was emergency brake in position A; brake-off, neutral in position B, and high in position C, but low pedal overrode high. Other pedals: reverse (center) and footbrake (right).

the reverse pedal for braking once the brakes were shot. There was, obviously, no second gear—just low, high and reverse.

Beginning drivers got into most trouble from going too slow in high, which would bring the car to a chattering stall. Since the penalty was to get out and

crank again, they learned the use of the low pedal fast, both for getting up initial speed and for taking over when slowing down.

The Model T was cheap to buy, cheap to run, and hardly anything ever went wrong with it that couldn't be fixed with a few basic tools. Frequently, you didn't

need tools. Radiator leaks were quickly sealed by throwing in a handful of raw oatmeal, though less fastidious owners claimed dried manure worked even better. A good swift kick remedied a wide assortment of ills, and if all else failed, you let it stand for a day or two and often as not the Model T would cure itself. Many a witness still alive will swear to that.

So the fabulous flivver flourished and proliferated, to change forever the American scene. It replaced Sunday afternoons on the front porch with a drive in the country, stimulated the billboard industry, gave us that ubiquitous monument to internal combustion, the filling station. Spinning behind it a network of broad concrete highways, the Model T shrank the country and made life a little bit easier, a little bit faster, a little bit more adventurous.

The overwhelming number of Model T's led many people to assume that Henry Ford invented the automobile. He didn't. Neither did he originate mass production, another myth sometimes tacked on his name. What he did do was develop the moving assembly line, and on that he carried us pell-mell into the age of the automobile.

No sooner had man learned to walk upright than he decided he wanted to go from place to place sitting down. Whereupon he invented the wheel and set about training the horse to pull it. Then he tried to improve on the horse.

In 1649, Johann Hautzsch, a German clockmaker, built a carriage driven by a huge spring. It attained the magnificent speed of one mile per hour and had to be wound up every 100 yards. Other visionaries looked to sails, windmills and compressed air as means of deposing the quadruped. All failed for dry land travel. In 1827, Englishman George Pook was mildly successful using kites. His curious "charlovents" operated briefly between Bristol and Marlborough, on gusty days negotiating that 41-mile stretch of road in two hours.

In London, that same year, Sam Brown lumbered up Shooter's Hill aboard a cumbersome conveyance powered by coal gas. Not only was this the first real automobile, it used the world's first internal combustion engine, which Brown had patented in 1823. Unfortunately, because he belonged to an era that relied on steam for power, Sam's epic ride remains virtually unknown.

Nearly four decades passed before internal combustion engines again made a serious showing, this time to stay for good. The year 1862 saw Etienne Lenoir driving from Paris to Joinville-le-Pont in a vehicle powered by illuminating gas. Siegfried Marcus built a petroleum-powered vehicle and drove it on the streets of Vienna the following year, but didn't bother to patent it. And, 14 years



Bystanders cried, "Get a horse," at most early car drivers. When a Model T broke down they might gather around to watch you fix it, and suggest, "Get a car."

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN G. PITKIN



Independent manufacturers and Ford owners made all sorts of adaptations. At left, the commercially available "Snowmo-

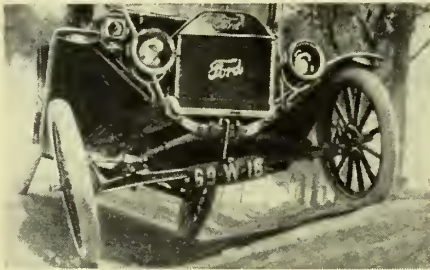


bile" attachment was widely used in the north. At right, a Texas family's homemade prototype of the station wagon.

CONTINUED

The Marvelous Model T Ford (1908-1927)

HENRY FORD MUSEUM



Ford used this photo to show how the independent front wheels could work. The early roads then needed such flexibility.

BROWN BROTHERS



The Model T was adapted to all sorts of uses: in this case, as a fire engine, in the New York City Fire Department.

BROWN BROTHERS



A T as a military vehicle getting an on-the-spot repair by doughboys within range of German guns in World War One.

later, George B. Selden of Rochester, N.Y. patented a horseless carriage, but didn't bother to build one. So the first successful automobile in this country was that of the Duryea brothers, Charles and Frank, in 1893. Which brings us neatly to Henry Ford, who that same year at the age of 30 began work on a motorized bicycle.

Born on a farm near Dearborn, Mich., Henry decided early in life that wherever his future lay it was not in the soil. At 17, over his father's objections, he hied himself to Detroit where he signed on for three years as an apprentice machinist with an engine company, moonlighting as a watch repairer for a jewelry store. He tinkered with watches the rest of his life and once toyed with the idea of mass producing them to sell for 40c each.

Apprenticeship completed, Ford took a job repairing steam traction engines. He built a steam tractor, experimented with several types of boilers, but could not perfect one light enough for a small carriage. Then one day he was given the task of fixing an Otto four-cycle gas engine, starting him on the trail that would put his name high on the list of the world's richest men.

Badly bitten by the gasoline bug, he quit his job and returned to the farm, to devote full time to building his own gas engine. There Henry met and married Clara Bryant, daughter of a neighboring farmer. The young couple moved onto a small tract given them by Ford's father, then moved right off again when he accepted employment as engineer with Detroit's Edison Illuminating Company.

They settled into a two-family house on Bagley Avenue, and he promptly converted his half of the woodshed to a machine shop, spending his spare moments making engines which he tested in the kitchen sink. One day he had a brain-

storm. Why not mount an engine on a bicycle? That seemed like a dandy plan, so he purchased two wheels and set to work.

The bicycle kept growing though, and finally ended up as a quadricycle. Ford finished it at two o'clock on the morning of June 4, 1896. At 2:01 he discovered it was too wide to get out the door. A strong believer in forthright action, he grabbed an axe and widened the door, spun the flywheel and hopped into the driver's seat. A light rain was falling as he crept into the night, preceded by a friend on a bicycle to alert any pedestrians who might be abroad at that hour.

Ford's first car created a sensation. It stopped traffic, scared horses and had to be chained to a lamppost or, sure as the dickens, some nut would jump in and try to drive away. City officials considered it such a nuisance that Henry had to get a special permit from the mayor to operate it, making him for a time the only licensed driver in the country. His second car, two years later, was notable mainly because in turning, the front wheels swung independently of the front axle, which remained rigid.

Self-propelled vehicles were still a rarity in those days, and nobody was quite sure what to call the darn things. Mostly they used names borrowed from carriage makers: phaeton, cabriolet, victoria, brougham. "Horseless carriage" was frowned upon because it described what the vehicle wasn't rather than what it was. In 1895, the Chicago Times-Herald sponsored a race to Evanston, and in conjunction offered a \$500 prize for a more suitable name. Entries flooded the newspaper office. Every possible combination of the words *motor*, *wagon*, *buggy* and *car* was submitted. The prize went to *motorcycle*, an appellation even the editors couldn't stomach and abandoned immediately after the race.

The word *automobile* was coined in France. Etymologists found it particularly objectionable because it wed the

Greek *autos*, meaning "self," to the Latin *mobilis*, meaning "moving." It means the same as locomotive. In an editorial on July 3, 1899, the New York Times damned both the word and the object it was meant to describe. But the word had a nice ring to it, was easy to pronounce and people began using it.

Meanwhile, back at the Edison Illuminating Company, Ford's preoccupation with automobiles left his employers slightly miffed. They were in the business of selling electricity and did not appreciate his monkeying around with cars, especially ones that ran on gasoline.

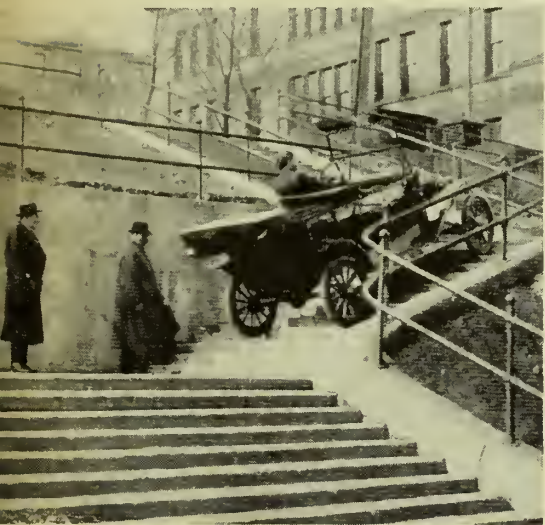
he discovered that while he wanted to make good cars, all his partners wanted to make was money. In the spring of 1902 he quit, rented a single-story brick shed, and went right on making automobiles.

By then some of the novelty had worn off cars. Now people wanted to see how fast they would go. So Henry began building racing autos. The most famous was "999," a hairy, fire-breathing brute of a vehicle with four seven-inch cylinders that developed 80 horsepower, in a day when other cars boasted about ten. It was steered by a two-handle tiller and

thing in sight. The 999 so thoroughly beat the opposition that Henry Ford was hailed as an automotive genius.

Alex Malcomson, a wealthy Detroit coal dealer, approached Ford a month after the race with the idea of starting a motor company. They scouted around for other investors, found 12, and in 1903 the Ford Motor Company opened its doors with a cash capital of \$28,000. The initial car manufactured was the first Model A, a two-cylinder, eight horsepower job that sold for \$850, unless you wanted a top which cost an extra \$100. Next came Model B. with

HENRY FORD MUSEUM PHOTOS



Hills bothered early cars. On a bet, E.J. Filiault's T mounted Duluth courthouse steps.

Finally they delivered an ultimatum: give up cars or give up his job. On August 15, 1899, Henry Ford resigned.

He wasn't idle long. Although he had little money to invest, he joined a group of men in forming the Detroit Automobile Company, accepting a few shares of stock and the title Chief Engineer. Ford was excited by the prospects, but the enchantment wore off quickly when



Model T's covered the globe, and the wealthy had shiny versions. Here's a chauffeur-driven model, all spic and span, competing with camels at Egypt's pyramids.

the car sprayed oil like a Texas gusher.

Ford drove 999 to a new speed record of 91.4 miles per hour on the ice of Lake St. Claire, but was afraid to open it up on a closed track. A fearless young bicycle racer was recruited as pilot, and under the leaden foot of Barney Oldfield 999 thundered to glory in a five-mile race in Grosse Point, Mich., for the Manufacturers' Challenge Cup, claiming every-

four cylinders and a higher price tag.

Ford worked methodically through the alphabet, though a lot of models never got beyond the drawing board. By October 1908 he had finished with the letter S. He was now ready to challenge the horse.

The way Henry saw it, automobiles were too darned expensive. Why? Be-

(Continued on page 48)



Dominance of early Fords on road and field is suggested by this 1929 photo of the late Prof. W.B. Pitkin (right) and family. Two cars and truck at left and car at right are T's. Others are A's. The tractor is a Fordson. The unlicensed T at right, then unused, was a handy source of parts for the others. Its sedan body went on one of the others in winter. Scene at Dover, N.J.

By FRANKLIN C. ALLEN

WHEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON signed Public Law 90-299 on May 3 of this year, it became a federal offense as well as a local one to make certain harassing, obscene, abusive and anonymous phonecalls.

That was the latest link in a legal network to help entrap people who use the phone systems to abuse others for the sake of abusing.

Abusive phonecalls have been with us for a long time, but it was about four years ago that they reached such a scale that they commanded wide public attention (see "Protect Your Home From Invasion by Telephone," by Donald John Giese, American Legion Magazine, Jan. 1965, reprinted in Reader's Digest).

So-called "peaceloving doves" who anonymously harassed the families of Vietnam servicemen helped put abusive calls in the headlines. While they weren't the only ones, their sadistic calls gloating over Vietnam deaths, or falsely reporting deaths in Vietnam, revolted most Americans and helped spur both state and national legislatures to adopt more punitive laws. They made the dove look more like a buzzard.

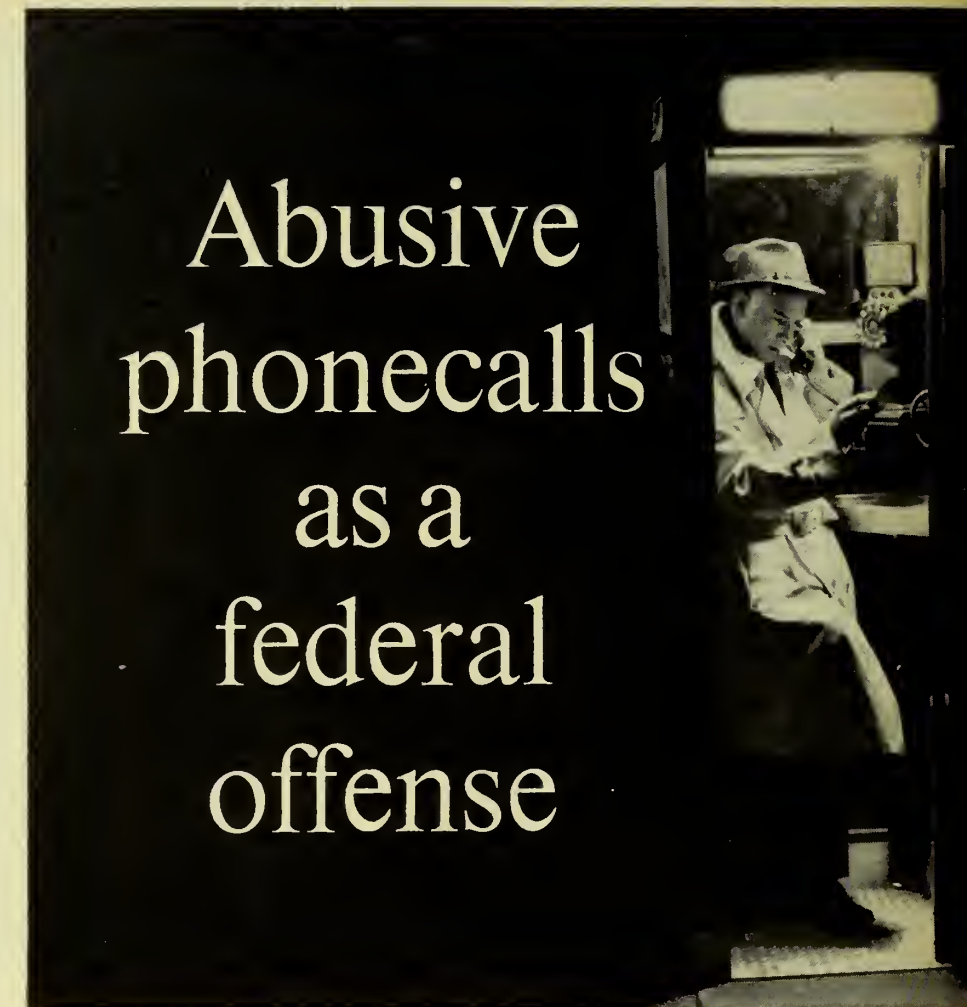
With Uncle Sam tying the last knot of the legal web, we have today a story on abusive phonecalls that runs the gamut of lawmaking, statistical reporting, detective tales, electronics wizardry, courtroom drama, phone company tenacity, juvenile delinquency, criminality, family feuds, routine police work, the right to privacy and psychiatry. We start with lawmaking.

Most of the states passed their basic laws to punish harassers-by-phone during and since 1963. Only a handful have laws today that date back, unchanged, to the 1940's and 1950's. At the end of 1966 about 12 states lacked such laws. By last spring, all 50 had them, and only the federal government hadn't acted. It has primary jurisdiction over interstate, foreign and District of Columbia calls.

Bills had gotten as far as hearings in Congress by 1965. But, for one reason and another, none was enacted through 1967. Opposition didn't block them quite as much as the preoccupation of Congress with other things.

The closest thing to opposition came from witnesses who doubted that the need of a federal law against abusive phonecalls was great enough, in view of tricky enforcement problems, or who feared unwise enforcement methods. Catching phone abusers isn't unlike the legendary sport of snatching a greased eel out of a barrel of oil.

The Justice Department, which opposed the law mildly, will yet have to enforce it. The Federal Communications Commission said it stood ready to help



Abusive phonecalls have been with us a long time. Now, the federal government has joined with states and phone companies to put a stop to them.

all investigations. So did the phone companies, whose competence to help trap phone harassers has not been great in the past, but is on the rise.

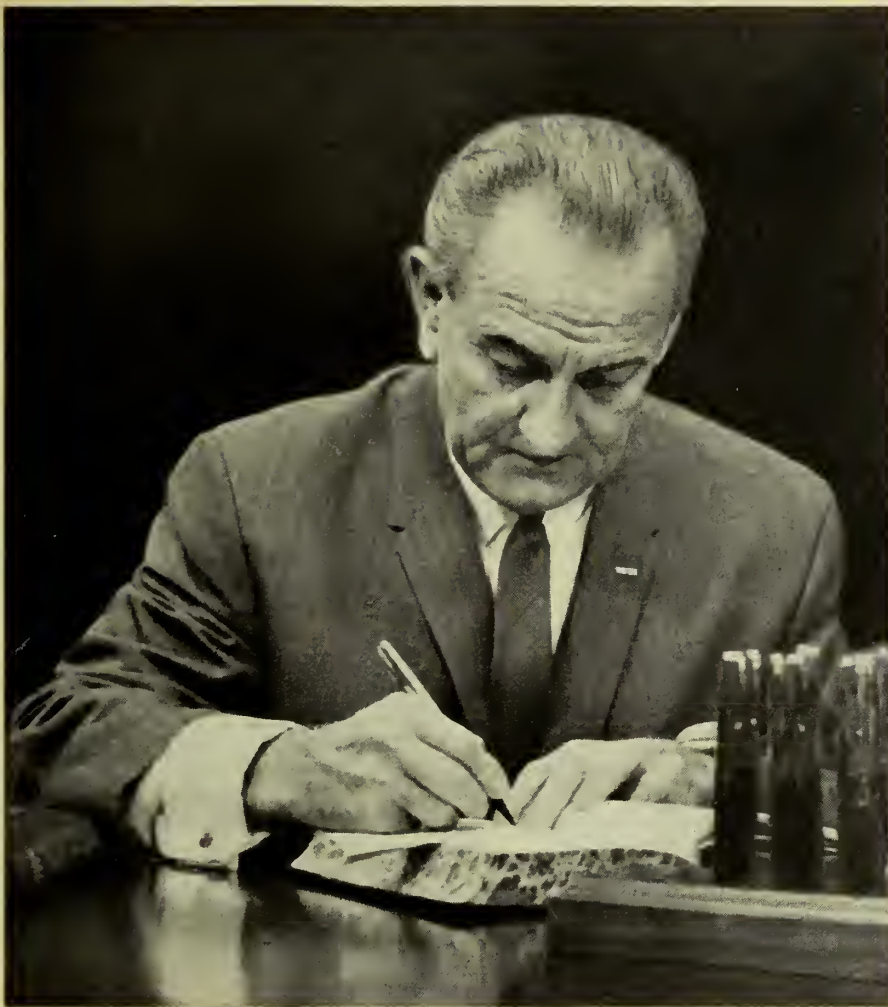
The Justice Department doubted the need for such a law, while it feared the FBI might be asked to handle a "large number" of complaints. In raw figures, a nightmare of possible complaints could run into the millions annually. The Justice Department hoped that the states could be left with the job. It urged that—if there were a federal law—it be worded so as to make it plain that Uncle Sam wasn't taking the whole problem out of the states' hands.

Since nobody wanted that to happen, it is pretty obvious that what the Attorney General had in mind was the weird

Supreme Court decision in the Steve Nelson case. The Court then ruled, at the request of Communists convicted under Pennsylvania law, that a state couldn't convict subversives. It said that in the Smith Act Congress had "intended" to take the power away from the states.

Since Congress had taken the pains to put the Smith Act in a section of the U.S. Code that specifies that its provisions do not override state laws, the Court hadn't a leg of logic to stand on in writing its own version of what Congress intended. The minority opinion complained bitterly of that.

In the phone matter, the Justice Department was clearly worried about a capricious Court revision of whatever



On May 3, 1968, LBJ signed bill making abusive phonecalls a federal offense.

law Congress might adopt, and was scared to death that the Court might wipe out every state law and dump every abusive phonecall on the Attorney General and the FBI.

That *would* be a nightmare. AT&T's Bell system operates about 84% of all U.S. phones. It had long estimated that customers complained of about 375,000 abusive calls a year. But it turned out to be more.

In Feb. 1966, at the request of the FCC, the Bell system started to keep accurate national records. It also ran an ad campaign inviting complaints. In 22 months, its companies racked up a count of 1,208,000 abusive calls reported by subscribers. That's about 700,000 a year. The numerous independent phone companies, operating about 16% of the nation's phones, didn't keep central figures. But through their association they said their experience was about the same as the AT&T firms. Had they lumped their score on top of the Bell tally, the annual count would have been registered at about 800,000 reported nuisance calls.

California Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, one of the new law's sponsors, told the House Subcommittee on Com-

munications and Power that for every reported abusive phonecall there are probably ten unreported ones. If he's right, the Justice Department was looking down the throat of a potential 8 million nuisance phonecall complaints a year that another strange Court decision might throw in its lap.

The actual law tries to avoid that by limiting federal penalties to calls that are interstate, foreign or within D.C.

Objections that there was no need of a federal law fared poorly in the face of the District of Columbia's unenviable record for 1967. It set the one year record for any city of 14,000 reported abusive calls. That's nearly 40 complaints a day. Lack of any law may have contributed to the D.C. distinction. The presence there of an abundance of government officials and public figures to harass may have "helped," as may D.C.'s large number of working women (a favorite target of telephone abusers). Whatever the causes of D.C.'s miseries, a federal law would have to be the first step in relieving them.

Many witnesses who *avored* the law insisted that the number of interstate harassing calls is small. They have no real way of knowing, and *seemed* to be

minimizing the federal problem while urging passage of the law. One may suspect they were trying to overcome the Justice Department's fears—which were shared by the Bureau of the Budget, but not by the FCC.

Interstate calls that are abusive, obscene or harassing (and nearly always anonymous) are probably more numerous than supposed, at least along heavily populated state borders. But nobody knows, including the witnesses. Hubert Kertz, speaking for AT&T as its operational V.P., noted that most abusive calls are never traced, though in the next breath he cited 500 *identified* interstate calls a year as a small part of 700,000 abusive calls. But it was actually 500 out of an identified 12,000 or so.

Police and phone companies are looking to the future to trace a significant number of the calls. With the web of laws fairly complete; with a growing—but still small—record of convictions; and with some pretty sophisticated devices, we'll know more about this whole business tomorrow than we do today.

In Oct. 1967, the Bell companies traced only 943 abusive calls of 52,334 reported. More than 47,000 of them were harassing or obscene. The small number traced speaks for itself. There were 78 convictions for offenses over the Bell system in that month.

A New York case in 1966 shows how the federal law will help. A New York building custodial employee used the empty building at night as the point of origin for obscene calls to information operators in Richmond, Va. There was method in his madness. Long distance information calls, being toll-free, are not normally logged. Interstate offenses may escape the jurisdiction of local law enforcement.

He misfigured the difficulty of tracking him down, for he was trapped by police-phone company teamwork. A jury tried and convicted him under New York law. But the court released him in his own recognizance. The judge probably feared a higher court reversal on grounds that an interstate call isn't punishable under New York law. Under the U.S. law passed last May, he'd have been liable to a federal rap.

A similar New York conviction was reported last January. A patrolman nabbed a man in a phone booth in the act of hurling obscenities at two Charlotte, N.C., operators. Such offenders are often surprised to find that the same communications web that enables them to abuse others facelessly can be used to catch them in the act. The Charlotte operators had kept him on the wire while the call was traced and New York police were notified.

It was such cases, where the legal web needed closing, that led the FCC, the Bell and independent phone companies,

Abusive phonecalls as a federal offense

state communications commissions, the Defense Department, many Congressmen and a host of average citizens to go after a federal law. The American Legion testified for it, emphasizing the vicious calls to service families.

Some witnesses at the hearings feared that the law might permit federal agents and phone companies to monitor conversations. A wiretap can monitor *all* conversations on a line. Its most logical use would be to tap the line of a mere suspect. He might be innocent, and, even if guilty, the calls of all who used the same phone would be monitored.

There were objections against excessive recording of phonecalls *without* listening in. Added to tax, birth, military, social security and other data—all blended together in central computers—mere records of calls placed could drive one more nail into the coffin of Americans' right to privacy, said a witness who nevertheless supported the new law.

The phone companies actually use a call-registering device, called a "pen register." When a complaint is made, and when there is reason to suspect what the source is, a pen register is tied to the suspected line. It doesn't eavesdrop, but records the time of all calls and the numbers called. It is used only to track down illegal calls, and as evidence when an arrest is made. Unless used in court, not even the complaining party will know what the pen register recorded. Its commonest use is, as one part of a web of evidence, to show that at the same time an abused person was receiving a call the suspected phone was calling that number. The pen register is only helpful when a line has come under suspicion. Even then, nobody at the central office listens

in to what's being said on the line.

A print-out device that records the time (but not the calling number) of incoming calls may be attached to a complainant's line to help support his own testimony. Tied in with evidence secured in other ways, the pen register and the print-out have contributed to some neat convictions.

The new law skirts questions of privacy by not going into them. Thus it leaves wiretapping, etc., exactly where it was before the law was passed.

One of the charms of the devices developed and being developed to catch phone harassers is that they avoid all the easiest solutions because they would involve invasions of privacy. It's no child's play, as detective work, to catch the offenders at all, let alone with enough evidence to convict, while studiously avoiding wiretapping.

Finding a "suspected line" is hard enough. Carrying on from there without listening in calls for ingenuity. But between ordinary detective work and the coordinated use of various devices, contrived chiefly by Bell Labs, progress—however slow—is being made.

Today, one-shot nuisance calls are virtually untraceable (they may not always be). But repeated calls to the same abused party are, by degrees, leading to more convictions. Cases of arrest and conviction of abusers who were caught in the act when they had not the slightest notion they were even suspected are on the increase.

But at this stage it is only the trend of arrests and convictions that is bright. In the Oct. 1967 figures cited above, 78 convictions out of 52,334 complaints may be compared to nearly 11,000 subscribers who either requested new numbers (6,125) or unlisted numbers (4,808). The good guys plainly still have it much worse than the bad guys. Today, about a tenth (some 10 million) of American phones are either "non-listed" (telephone jargon for "not in the phonebook but information has them") or "nonpublished" (not even information has them).

Probably most subscribers who withdraw from the phonebooks are fleeing anonymous calls and anonymous bell-ringing. Others have purely personal reasons, or are retreating from the awful nuisance of unwanted sales or solicitation calls to homes. In the Oct. 1967 sampling, there were 1,244 complaints against solicitations in addition to the abusive calls noted.

Some people go unlisted to keep burglars from ringing to see if anyone's home. In high-crime areas of some cities, many people leave their phones off the hook

when they go out—which makes an awful mess on the central office end.

No law protects John Doe from the solicitor whom you wouldn't let in the door, but who sneaks in through the narrow opening for the phone wires while you pay for the privilege. Though the phone companies like the business



The "tone set," attached to phone, aids trackdown of malicious calls by alerting a central office that may then trace calls.

that home-solicitors give them, they *will* heed subscriber complaints to the extent of "counseling solicitors on good practices." If it were put to a vote, it's a safe bet that, with respect to home phones, the subscribers would make it almost unanimous that the only "good practice" is to cut it out. Solicitations over home phones probably annoy more people than abusive calls do, if not so acutely. The Bell system has publicly urged householders to hang up on "bad" solicitations.

Some phone companies charge more for an unlisted phone than for listing one. When millions of subscribers will pay extra to avoid listing, emphasis is given to the phone as a nuisance.

Unlisted phones increased by 3% in 1967. Small wonder. In total numbers, convictions of harassers have been as pitifully small as they were in the sample for Oct. 1967. Out of the roughly 700,000 Bell system complaints a year, convictions in recent years were as follows: 110 (1963); 189 (1964); 358 (1965); 788 (1966) and 1,105 (1967).

But AT&T's Hubert Kertz could, with reason, inject a note of pride while citing these puny figures before the Senate Communications and Power Subcommittee last January.



A phone company official explains to police the "pen register," used to check a suspected line.



The "voice print," which someday may be accepted as positive identification of a person. Two voice prints above—upper left and lower right—were made by same person speaking the word "you." Laymen cannot see similarity, but a technician can.

First, though the conviction figures still remain puny after all is said and done, a large—but unknown—part of the total complaints are not cases that would ever result in convictions anyway.

Some calls that seem abusive to subscribers are accidental. *Some* of the "silent" calls, where your phone rings but all you hear is breathing, are simply cases where the caller knows, as soon as he hears your greeting, that he has dialed wrong. He simply lacks the good manners to explain things to you.

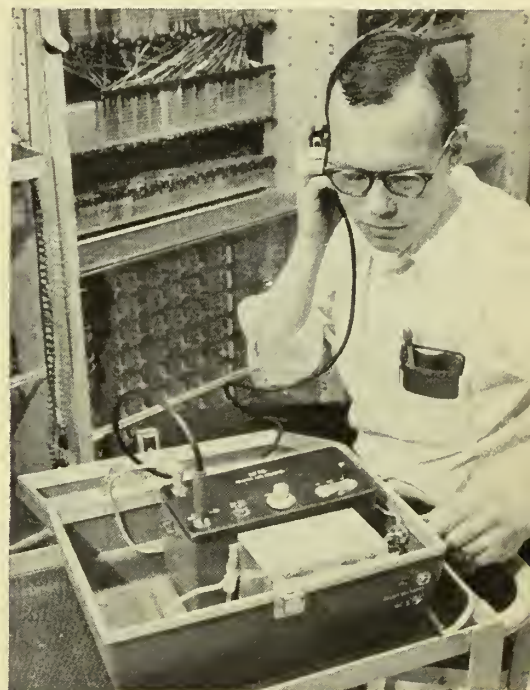
Other silent calls are from little children, playing with the phones. Many abusive calls are traced to juveniles or the insane. They may end up in juvenile court or hospitals. In neither case are they included in conviction statistics.

The abused person, not the phone company, must initiate a complaint for

legal action. In many cases the complainants, for reasons of their own, will not complain to the police, only to the phone company. Or they'll go to the police but not to court. Sometimes this is true because a little investigation shows that the abuse traces to a family matter, or some such, at which point the complainant decides he doesn't want to air it in court after all. In many such cases the phone companies and police together put a stop to the calls without going to court, and that satisfies those concerned. Even when the calls are from vicious strangers, some complainants are satisfied to have them scared off, when discovered. Going to court is just an additional trial for the harassed person. But in one Michigan case two women complained independently. It turned out that they knew each other better than

they liked each other. Each was anonymously harassing the other without exactly fooling anyone. The court fined them both when each went to law before learning that she had a complaint filed against *her*.

In substance, while conviction records are pitiful they don't tell the whole story. More important, the upward trend of convictions is no accident. If vicious calls keep up, it is a certainty that convictions will rise markedly.



In central office, activated tone set (see photo, p. 22) alerts switchman, who traces call without harasser's knowledge.

The six hundred percent rise in convictions from 1963 to 1967 was traceable to many steps that the phone companies (and state legislatures) had taken, of which perhaps the most significant was the beginning use in 1966 of a Bell Labs device sometimes called a "polarity trap." It *could* be used on *all* phones to trace all calls to them, but the cost and bother would be somewhat like going to the moon. In practice it is chiefly used where one subscriber is getting regular abusive calls—and these are the worst and most deliberate of all. The device locks in the two phones until the phone company chooses to release them. One Georgia man found that after he'd hung up from placing an abusive call, his line was still mysteriously held open. He beat it to the cellar and cut the phone lines. But when the cops arrived with a phoneman, the latter connected the two ends of the wires and told the victim on the other end that they had their man.

The abused party, using a "tone set" attached to his phone for the purpose, can flash a signal to the central office, pitched higher than the range of the

Abusive phonecalls as a federal offense

human ear, to activate the tie-in when he receives another harassing call. Ideally, the first tie-in quietly identifies the source of the call, and a trap is then laid to arrest the suspect, with clinching evidence, the next time.

Consider the case of an Ohio Bell housewife complainant whom we'll call Mrs. White. She received a series of obscene calls while her husband was away on business. Ohio Bell's special bureau to handle abusive calls assigned its Joe Giffi to interview her. He learned that the calls followed no pattern, asked her to keep a detailed log of any future calls, and secured her written permission to pursue the case. A print-out device attached to her phone registered all incoming calls—confirming her own records. Tedious checking turned up a suspect. (Why the polarity trap wasn't used for *this* isn't clear from Ohio Bell's account, but a large number of technical reasons are possible.) A pen register attached to the suspect's phone showed calls made to Mrs. White at the times that Mrs. White logged abusive calls. Finally, the day came that while a policeman with a radio stood by Mrs. White's home, and others with a warrant were staked out near the suspect's home, another call came to Mrs. White. She signalled the policeman, who radioed to the others. She then activated the tone set. Now a polarity trap was used and the two phones were locked in when the officers entered the suspect's home to arrest him with such a conclusive web of evidence that he confessed.

Within weeks of the time the polarity trap was first put to field use, newspapers across the country reported a wave of arrests followed by convictions. Since the special devices do not show who was using the phone, or what the nature of his behavior was, convictions are most certain when they are used to catch the culprit in some act that affirms his part. The polarity trap had hardly gone into use in Texas before it identified the phone from which a Big Spring girl who had advertised for a baby-sitting job was being solicited obscenely for dates. Police advised the girl to keep a suggested date at a drive-in theater. They were staked out near her car when the man arrived and tried to persuade the girl to enter his car. When she refused he got into her car just as a hand was laid on his shoulder. The polarity trap affirmed that he hadn't just happened by, but that the calls had come from his phone. Shortly, another Big Spring man was caught in the act of making an abusive call thanks to the polarity trap.

At about the same time a man in

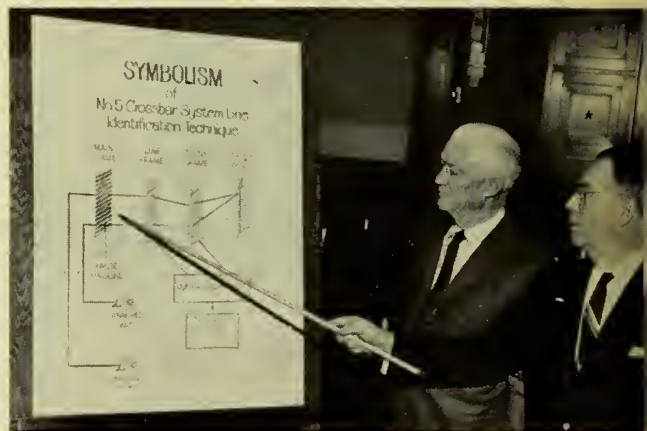
Mesquite, Tex., made the mistake of harassing a local woman at about the same early hours of the morning, day in and day out. He too found himself trapped when police with a warrant caught him in the act, with his phone locked into the woman's number at 1:21 a.m. of a Saturday.

The quick wave of detections in Texas helped trace a larger number of annoying calls to what the papers called "pranksters," generally young people who thought it was "a joke."

One of the sternest sentences ever passed out was given to a man in Shreveport, La., who was caught after making a

Thus a few of them are tougher on those who abuse women than on those who abuse men. Kansas stipulates that obscenity and harassment for legitimate purposes is not illegal. The lawmakers, in recognizing "legitimate obscene harassment," were probably looking ahead to avoid unintended litigation. A delinquent debtor might charge obscene harassment against a creditor who calls him up for the tenth time and says: "Listen you so-and-so, when the blank are you going to pay us the \$57 you've owed us since last September? Blankety-blank it all, you got a new Cadillac last month while you've hung us up for a year." That might be "legitimate."

By the same token, the use of profanity in a familiar way among men was probably recognized by those state law-



Rep. Horace Kornegay (N.C.), who acted as chairman of the House hearings on abusive phonecalls (left). At right, AT&T v.p. Hubert Kertz, at hearings, shows FCC Chmn Rosel Hyde some of the devices and methods used to track anonymous callers.

series of obscene calls to four women. He was fined \$15,000 and given a three-year sentence that could be stretched to nine years. He was a repeat offender, with at least two convictions in Michigan and an earlier nine-month sentence in Shreveport. His tough sentence was made possible under a recent strengthening of Louisiana law.

A Boston lawyer was harassed with threats against the lives of his children. The caller used different suburban phone booths, but was finally caught in one of them with the lines to the lawyer locked in. As he had made death threats his crime was a felony, and he was given a two-year sentence and a \$5,000 fine. There have been state and federal laws against threats of death or bodily harm by phone longer than for harassment.

In most states, and federally, harassing calls are misdemeanors, punishable by lighter sentences than felonies. But in Maine, while the first harassment conviction is for a misdemeanor, repeat offenses are felonies.

Some state laws seem a bit odd at first glance, though it isn't hard to see the reasons for them after a little thought.

makers (in Oklahoma and Georgia, for example) who put most emphasis on rough talk to women. They probably didn't want two male friends who normally cussed at each other in an easy-going way to drag former phone talks into court should they have a falling out.

In general, it is the anonymous call that is most consistently punished. Even the federal law penalizes bell-ringing without conversation if harassment is the intent. When both parties know who they are talking to, the lawmakers plainly don't want too much litigation over what passes for conversation between them. But where the sole intent can be shown to be harassment, the self-identified caller can be almost in as much hot water as the nameless, faceless one.

Abusive calls that come from someone known to the abused one are numerous, perhaps the most numerous. In one case the divorced wife of a man would stay up all night to ring his phone repeatedly and say nothing.

A current case in New York alleges an oddity—the commercial sale of women's phone numbers which, in practice,

(Continued on page 60)

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Train Your Dog

PROFESSIONAL TRAINERS say that training a dog, either a house pet or a hunting species, is simple when you remember certain basic principles. One is a fundamental rule of psychology that motivates learning in all animals, including the human species: pleasure-pain—that is, the desire to do things that provide pleasure and to avoid those that cause pain.

For example: in teaching a puppy to come when called, the usual method is to tie him to a long rope, let him wander off, then call him while pulling him toward you. When he's within reach, you pat him enthusiastically. Soon he will come without having to be forced. The pulling is the discomfort to be avoided; the patting is the pleasant reward.

Also, say the experts, you must show infinite patience because your impatience is an emotion your dog will sense but not understand, and it will confuse him. Reward, of course, is important in teaching a dog something new; punishment is used principally in teaching him *not* to do something. But never show anger, or administer punishment, unless the dog definitely knows the reason for it. For example: punishing him later for chewing the rug, or your shoe, in your absence is useless. He must be *caught in the act* and thereby realize a definite association between the deed and the resulting punishment.

The degree of punishment depends upon the dog's disposition. With some, even a loud shout will make them cower in fear. But with strong-willed dogs, the main point is to be sure the punishment is severe enough. Professional trainers know that one good spanking is more effective, and *less* cruel, than a long series of half-hearted ones.

In teaching stubborn dogs to come when called, to sit on command, not to tug, and to behave on a leash, an effective aid is the "choke collar," a smooth chain loop which fits around the dog's neck and tightens when he pulls. And it is endorsed by humane societies. Another recommendation is that a reward for good behavior should never be food or candy because the dog will learn always to expect it, and often you won't have such a tidbit with you; therefore, the patting should be sufficient. Finally, once a command is given, make sure the dog carries it out. If he's reluctant, don't let him off with the excuse that he's too tired, or he's already done it many times. For his benefit, and yours, you must be consistent or your training attempts will be useless. Similarly, if he's punished for some particular misbehavior, he must be punished for it each succeeding time until he learns. If he gets away with it once, he'll try again. There must be no doubt in his mind of the consequences for the deed. Many dogs, whose neurotic owners administer reward and punishment for no reasons logical to

their pets, suffer nervous breakdowns, and that's a fact.

(For further information, send for: Novice Obedience Training (\$3.25) ASPCA Education Department, 441 East 92nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028)

SHOOT GAME BIRDS without limit—pheasant, quail, mallard, chukar, even turkey—in shooting preserves. Some have seasons lasting more than six months; many do not require State licenses. Hunting dogs are furnished, or use your own. You pay by the bird. For a list of over 300 preserves, send for the National Shooting Preserve Directory, National Shooting Sports Foundation, 1075 Post Road, Riverside, Conn. 06878.

TO VARY your outdoor menu on a camping trip, try poached eggs, advises John Noy of Huntsville, Ala. Cut the top and bottom cleanly from a tuna fish can to make a poaching ring. Simmer a small amount of water, drop in the ring and open the egg into the ring.

QUICK START for your charcoal fire is easy, writes Brian Goldbeck of Wilton, Wis., if your cookout is in a backyard patio. Just run your household fan on an extension cord from the house, directing the airflow at the lighted briquettes. They'll reach the cooking stage in a few minutes.

WHEN SLEEPING overnight in your station wagon, you need privacy. The way to get it, advises E. Larsen of Ludington,

Mich., is to spray your windows with glass cleaner, the kind that leaves an opaque white film when it dries. No one can see inside your car at night, and in the morning when you wipe it off, your windows will be sparkling clean.

WHEN TARGET shooting tin cans with a .22 rifle, often it's hard to determine when you hit a can because the bullet will go right through it without knocking it over. The trick, reports Alex Shaffchick of Kulpmont, Pa., is to fill the can with sand or earth. Then a hit will make it tumble.

BEFORE storing your fishing lures for the winter, preserve them from rust by giving them a coating of plastic spray, available in aerosol cans, reports Mike Croker of Salamanca, N.Y. It also will prevent spoons and spinners from tarnishing. And for lures in salt water fishing, the spray will keep them like new.

OUTDOORSMEN who drive their cars into side roads to reach hunting and fishing areas will do well to carry a few asphalt shingles in their car trunks, writes Will Schott of West Union, Iowa. Should the car bog down in an ice or mud rut, the shingles will provide better traction than sand or ashes.

BIRD FEEDERS are easy to make out of discarded plastic pails or bleach bottles, according to Andrew Mihok of Bayville, N.J. Cut them about two inches from the bottom to form plastic trays, and connect two such trays by means of a dowel in the center, the top tray being inverted to provide a roof. Food is placed on the bottom tray. Feeder can be suspended by a strong cord or wire.

TROUBLE keeping nightcrawlers alive? Pete Kies of Independence, Iowa, says he has the solution. He keeps them in a styrofoam ice chest filled with wet, shredded newspaper. And they stay fat and sassy, the way fish love 'em.

BOAT OWNERS, keep a plastic dishpan aboard to hold your wet, weedy or muddy anchor after you've pulled it in, suggests Harry Aikey of Millmont, Pa. It'll help keep things clean and shipshape. When the pan isn't in use, slide it under the seat.

REMEMBER, fish like to be near something, advises the Fisherman's Information Bureau, Chicago, Ill. You'll catch more if you'll concentrate angling your efforts on submerged brush piles, rock piles, weed beds and fallen trees. Find them by trolling with a bare hook until it snags. Also fish the mouths of creeks, cut-bank pools and overhanging foliage. And don't overlook the shading dock where you launched your boat.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.



"Sure you can come, too . . . if you can retrieve birds."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Are we going to give away the Panama Canal?

Three proposed new treaties with Panama led 150 members of the House to say they'd testify in opposition in the Senate.

By R. A. CURTIS and R. B. PITKIN

THE PANAMA CANAL has in one way or another been a loused-up, complicated, controversial thing going back hundreds of years—long before it existed, long before it was first traversed by the good ship *Ancon* in 1914.

It promises to be more of the same when the magical year 2000 rolls around, if not for long after that.

A mere list of the present-day items that keep the canal a hot and controversial subject could run right out the back of this magazine, if everything were thrown in.

Most, but not all, of the canal headaches and hot feelings flow from one country owning and operating a major project in another country. It almost makes one wish we'd go for however many billions it would take to dig a ditch from Galveston to San Diego, all

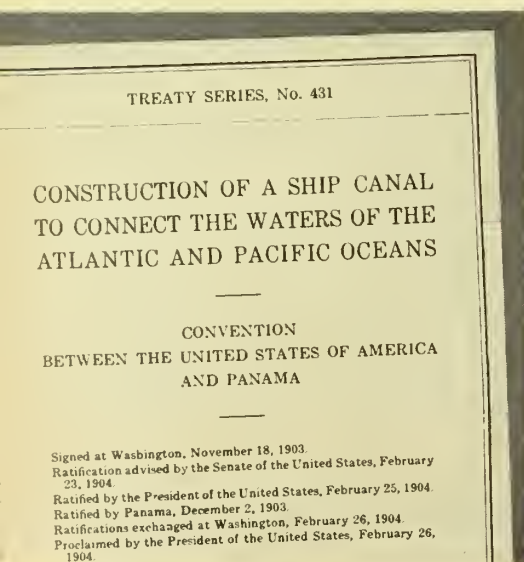
in the U.S.A., and be rid of a future in Panama or elsewhere on the Isthmus that promises to be as eternally troublesome as the past and present.

But the Defense Department probably wouldn't like a Galveston-San Diego ditch any more than the taxpayers. Panama has been not only a canal site, but a U.S. military base in the Caribbean that Castro, the Soviets and Red China would be happy to see us desert. A great deal of the "student-led" mob actions in Panama over the years have been Communist inspired to pry us loose not only from the canal but from our military foothold. Let's look at the two *major* canal headaches today and save the others for a book. They are (1) the new treaties and (2) the need for a better canal.

1. *The new treaties.* It seems obvious

that the Johnson Administration has drafted three new treaties with Panama, and that these treaties are as reported in the Chicago Tribune more than a year ago. The Tribune secured treaty copies not here, but in Panama. One treaty sets up a schedule for giving the present canal to Panama in the future, and in the meantime surrendering much of our present control to Panama. Another sets up a schedule for doing the same with a new canal, should we dig one in Panama. The third would give to Panama a much bigger say-so in our military protection of either the old or any new canal and severely limit our military responses to trouble in the area.

There is no middle-of-the-road American feeling about these reported treaties. A small, influential group—in the Administration, Congress and the press—is very much for them and highly secretive about admitting what's in them. A



BROWN BROS.



Teddy Roosevelt, who guaranteed Panama's independence, inspects original canal excavation work.

BROWN BROS.



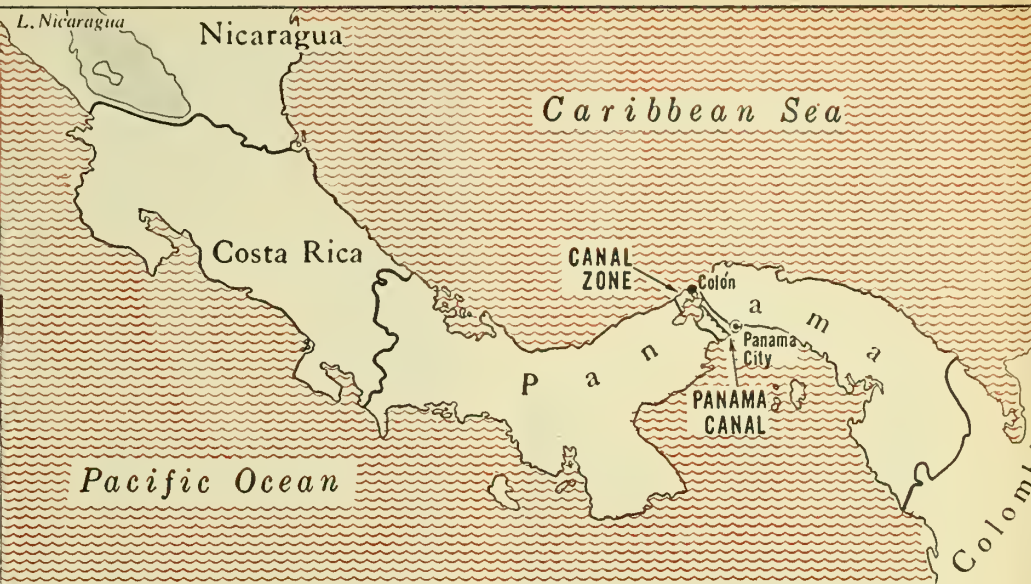
President Woodrow Wilson (left) threw

Our 1903 canal treaty. The new treaties, if ratified, would abrogate it, phase out our control.

PHOTO BY RESEARCHERS CARL FRANK



A ship in the Miraflores locks, where original engineering made a bottleneck that's now serious.



The Isthmus. A more capacious canal is needed. Now we seek a sea-level route in (1) Colombia, (2) eastern Panama, (3) the present Canal Zone, or (4) along the Costa Rica-Nicaragua border. But a sea-level canal may not come off.

with the Suez. (If you don't know, it has been closed, but good, by Mr. Nasser.)

Opposition to the treaties in the House has been so extreme that a House group promised to send 150 Congressmen to Senate committee hearings to speak in opposition if ratification should come up in the Senate. Among leading House spokesmen was Rep. Daniel Flood (Pa.), who has long concerned himself with canal didoes.

The House has nothing to say about treaties. The President and the Senate have all the say in them, but House members have been digging up objections to give them a say. The new treaties, some note, would violate existing treaties with Colombia, in which we guarantee Colombia's use of the Panama Railway and free passage of

her warships through the canal. We wrested the railway (built by a New York firm) away from Colombia along with Panama, preparatory to our digging the present canal. The new treaties would give canal and railway to Panama, and thus divest us of any power to guarantee Colombia's treaty use of them. Further, say House members, the new treaties would give untold millions of U.S. property to Panama. This is not

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



Philippe Bunau-Varilla.



William Nelson Cromwell.

These two men, representing French interests, had the biggest hand in locating the canal in Panama, and securing her freedom from Colombia. Otherwise it would have gone to Nicaragua, via Lake Nicaragua (see map). That is still a possible and perhaps preferable route for a new canal today.

just a treaty matter for the Senate, they say, because the House has jurisdiction over the disposal of U.S. property.

Because the Administration is so close-mouthed about the treaties, one is left to guess that (a) it has given up hope of putting them through the Senate and will leave action, if any, to the next President, or (b) it will try to push them through the Senate in the lame duck period between Election Day and the Inauguration in January, depending, perhaps, on who wins the elections. It



witch that blew up Gamboa Dyke to make the canal one waterway from sea to sea (right).

CONTINUED Are we going to give away the Panama Canal?

would be true to American politics, if there should be a change of the party in power, for the outgoing Administration to take one last crack at giving the new Administration a heritage of its policies as a *fait accompli*.

The next Administration will have to do *something* about the canal and Panama because of the boiling political stew in Panama and;

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



Dr. Manuel Amador, first President of Panama. Teddy Roosevelt promised him U.S. backing, money, and the canal, and Amador promised a favorable treaty in return.

2. The need of and plans for a new canal or remodeling of the present canal.

The present canal is outmoded. It had an unnecessary bottleneck built in from the start when the counsel of two of its most farsighted engineers was overruled. There are now many U.S. warships and a growing number of merchant ships that can't fit in the canal. Not so long ago, two of the big British Queen liners were the only commercial vessels that couldn't pass through. Now there are more than 300 merchant ships that can't fit in the locks. Meanwhile, the traffic of those that *can* fit is getting so heavy that the canal will be turning away ships, it is estimated, sooner than the 17 years that are projected as the earliest possible date that a more capacious canal could be finished.

Among the many reasons for our building the canal in the first place was to avoid the need of a two-ocean Navy. In the Spanish American War the U.S.S. *Oregon* tried to get in the Cuban action from the Pacific, but the action was over by the time it got there via Cape Horn. Now none of our big, modern carriers can pass the canal, and we're back to a two-ocean carrier Navy concept. Big ships today are right back where they were 100 years ago, having to go around the continents. All they have is more

speed than then to round Africa or South America. Who said time marches on?

Japanese shippers, sick of canal headaches, have their eyes set on making *all* tankers so big it's economical to round the capes with them, and to hell with canals for all time.

If our original 1903 treaty with Panama stood now as it was when ratified, there is no question that we could dig a new canal through the present Canal Zone without a new treaty. It gave us as much right to dig a canal there today as back then, for it granted us sovereignty over the Zone in perpetuity.

But under both the F. D. Roosevelt and the Eisenhower Administrations some of our sovereignty was watered down voluntarily to placate demands from Panama. And Alger Hiss, then a U.S. official, handed the UN a list of U.S. "occupied territories" that included the Canal Zone, when the UN was being formed.

Hiss' action drove our Latin American expert, Spruille Braden, to distract

of it by injecting new quibbles, had not Panama's Envoy Extraordinary, Frenchman Philippe Bunau-Varilla, hastily signed the treaty before emissaries from Panama arrived in Washington to start bargaining all over again.

Now, thanks to the erosion of our once-assured sovereignty in the Zone, we come to any new negotiations in a hostile climate in Panama. It is whipped up by nationalist sentiment, and spurred on by Communist indoctrination of each new generation of students, via faculty leaders in high schools and college. Marching orders flow in from Peking, Havana and Moscow. Panamanians are taught that the prime mission of the canal is to bring them millions, and to have a right to more millions no matter how many are gathered in.

It is politically impossible in Panama to negotiate a treaty that recognizes the American risk, investment and stake through Panamanian guarantees that will sit still. A President who would negotiate such guarantees and a legis-

PICTORIAL PARADE



Aquilino Boyd, onetime Panamanian UN representative, leads mob with U.S. flag torn from our Embassy flagpole, 1959.

tion. The Canal Zone was a grant for all time. But Hiss' statement played right into Communist and Panamanian nationalist hands as an official U.S. "admission" that we were "occupying" the Zone. Aquilino Boyd, Panama's UN representative, who later led Panamanian protest mobs into the Canal Zone, promptly got it on the UN record that Panama was sovereign in the Zone and Hiss had admitted it for all of us.

These things, alone, probably make it necessary for us to negotiate a new treaty if we propose to replace the present canal right where it is. We come to the problem in a very different climate for bargaining than we did in 1903. Then, we had given Panama her independence from Colombia, guaranteed it and financed her new government. Then, she didn't have the Canal, and freely granted us the rights we thought necessary to embark on the adventure. Her leaders might still have talked us out



Arnulfo Arias, Panama's President-elect, ran on platform that the proposed new treaties don't give Panama enough.

lature that would ratify them would answer to the mob, or lose out at the next elections.

It was President Jose "Chichi" Remon who, in Eisenhower's Administration, took the lead in securing the erosion of our sovereignty over the Zone that was consented to by us then. To the mob, that was simply not enough. Remon was shot by an assassin before the treaty was ratified, and his successors were vilified for their part in ratifying it. Demands for more simply rose to a new crescendo. There is neither an indication nor a visible possibility that any U.S. concessions short of our providing all and denying ourselves anything would satisfy Panamanian demands.

Nor is this all just the doings of the mob and the Communists. Panama's rule is under a handful of wealthy families, many the descendants of those whose "revolution" against Colombia was underwritten entirely by Teddy

TREATY SERIES No. 945

FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION

GENERAL TREATY
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND PANAMA

Signed at Washington March 2, 1916.
Ratification Advised by the Senate of the United States July 25, 1939.
Ratified by the President of the United States July 26, 1939.
Ratified by Panama July 17, 1939.
Ratifications Exchanged at Washington July 27, 1939.
Proclaimed by the President of the United States July 27, 1939.

AND
EXCHANGES OF NOTES

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1939

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 20 cents



Franklin Roosevelt negotiated first change in the 1903 treaty. Ratified in 1939, it surrendered many U.S. prerogatives, including the right to maintain order.

Roosevelt's big stick. They vie with each other for political control. The "outs" among the ruling families have no more effective way of trying to get "in" than to tell the people that whatever their opponents got from the United States, *they* will demand more or go down to a glorious death trying, while wrapping the sacred flag of the Republic about them.

Even President Robles' negotiation of the present three unratified treaties was assailed by ex-President Arnulfo Arias as not enough. Not only would they deliver the old and any new canal to Panama and hamstring our security control, but they would collect such revenues for Panama that shipping interests around the world are up in arms over it. But Arias' blast served to defeat Robles' candidate in the last elections, and Arias is the President elect. Back in WW2 he was driven from the Presidency and into exile for playing Hitler's game.

Since Arias was elected, mysterious radio broadcasts out of Panama have announced that Panama would soon open trade relations with the Communist bloc. Whether this is arni-twisting to hasten Senate ratification of the treaties or to give Arias a platform for going even farther than Robles, or is sober truth, was not plain at this writing.

Where this gets us is that of all the various plans discussed and investigated to provide a better canal, there is only one that we can follow without a new

TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTS SERIES 3297

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING
AND COOPERATION

Treaty, with Memorandum of
Understandings Reached, Between the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and PANAMA

Signed at Panamá January 25, 1955



Eisenhower-Romon treaty of 1955 upped Panama's canal income and made other concessions. Soon mobs asked more.

treaty, while any new treaty, in the present climate, will be disadvantageous if not disastrous to our rights and responsibilities in the Isthmus for all time.

We can enlarge and repair the present canal, in its present bed, under the existing treaty. The locks can be widened, and three locks in a single stairway can be installed, as they should have been from the start, at the Pacific end. The Miraflores Lake can be raised to the Gatun Lake level, to provide the needed larger inland staging area for ships in transit. This has been proposed over the years, but always put off. It can be done

to handle the projected increased traffic for years to come. Even without enlarging the locks, this old "terminal lakes" plan would extend the traffic handling capacity of the canal long enough to take the crunch off the present headlong rush to something new.

We could not dig a sea-level canal even in the present Zone without a new treaty. The control of the Chagres and other rivers, even if possible, would require securing rights to control waterways that we relinquished in earlier treaty revisions, or never had. Whether the Chagres, with its violent flooding, *can* be controlled at all from messing up a sea-level canal within the present Zone is a serious question. Our man-made Gatun Lake presently holds the Chagres' excesses, but it would be a feat to keep the lake with a sea-level canal.

We have already spent many millions to investigate sites of other sea-level canals. The Army engineers have been and are assessing canal paths through parts of eastern Panama and part of the Isthmus left to Colombia, as well as along the Costa Rica-Nicaragua border. Some of these jungle areas have never really been surveyed before. Meanwhile, the proposition of the old non-sea-level canal through Lake Nicaragua is before the house once again.

Had we not secured rights in Panama that the present treaties would abandon, we'd have gone to Nicaragua back when the canal was dug. It was a close thing for Panama. In fact, the canal was voted for Nicaragua. But when Colombia (in which Panama was then a state) offered concessions (substantially most but not all of the rights in the final 1903 treaty) we switched back to Panama and Congress passed the "Spooner Bill" to authorize the switch. (It was still close. A change of five votes in Congress would have kept it in Nicaragua.) Then Colombia—to cries of anguish from Panama—failed to ratify the treaty, and the final deal was made with Dr. Manuel Amador and about 50 of the ancestors of the present leading Panamanian families. They'd OK our treaty if we'd support them in their 60-year struggle to be independent of Colombia.

Thus Panama got the canal and its independence and we got the original treaty all in one package. Our gunboats and money saw their little revolution through. We have since supported the canal and Panama's independence.

We finally paid Colombia \$25 million in the 1920's, and agreed to her uses of the canal and the railway, as the final price we paid Colombia for Panama's freedom. But with each generation, Panama has been less happy with the treaty she made with us that bought her freedom and the canal.

According to Earl Harding, new generations of Panamanians are not taught

CONTINUED Are we going to give away the Panama Canal?

the truth about their independence. Harding was a writer on the old New York World under Joseph Pulitzer in the days when the canal was dug. When Teddy Roosevelt engaged the World in litigation over stories it had published about how we secured the Canal Zone and the independence of Panama, the World assigned Harding to be its Panama expert. For years he worked on nothing but digging up the facts of the arrangement.

In 1959, Harding wrote "The Untold Story of Panama." In it he noted the modern tradition in Panama is that the revolution of 1903 was the successful climax of a glorious struggle of the people for freedom.

This mythology, he notes, supports

canal were dug elsewhere. Even if the U.S. canal were dug in Panama, the French firm would suffer some loss if it had to close out its deal with Colombia.

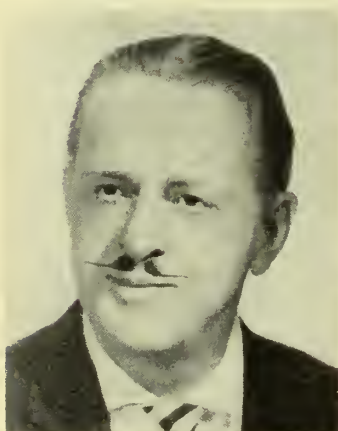
There was no "glorious revolution" in the events Cromwell, Bunau-Varilla and Amador planned and Teddy Roosevelt supported. Colombian troops, sent to put the independence move down, were separated from their officers. They were courteously invited to cross the Isthmus on a Panama Railway train that didn't return them, while U.S. gunboats stood by should things get sticky. Things didn't get sticky. The Colombian officers gave up and Uncle Sam agreed to pay the expenses of their force back to Colombia.

History makes something different of

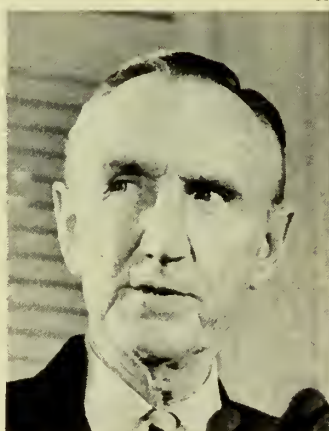
undertake the cost, risk and responsibility of building and maintaining an overseas canal where all other efforts had failed.

A host nation that might promise the moon to get us committed would start scaling up its demands as soon as we were committed. That's par for the course, yesterday and today. But we might secure the needed guarantees from a nation that owed its existence to us. When Cromwell and Bunau-Varilla showed up with reasons of their own for being willing to intrigue for the independence of Panama, and with the ruling group in Panama willing to go along, Roosevelt saw in their aspirations a God-given overlap with the interests of the United States and every nation in

UPI UPI



U.S. opponents of new treaties include, above, Rep. Daniel Flood (Pa.) and Sen. Strom Thurmond (S.C.). Flood is leading spokesman of House opponents of the treaties. For more than a decade he has served as House specialist on Canal events.



Proponents of new treaties include Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.), the Senate majority leader (left), and Sen. Jacob Javits (N.Y.). They argue that concessions may bring Latin harmony. Opposite view is that they'll bring on untold new mischief.

the notion today that the United States came on the scene as a sort of kibitzer, fattening itself off of the struggles of Panama. As a matter of fact, not more than 50 Panamanians, all members of the leading families, knew the revolution was coming until it happened. They were led by Dr. Amador, medical officer of the Panama Railway (later first President of Panama). He secured the final pledges of support in Washington. The little group got its courage. Harding noted, from Dr. Amador's wife, who kept bucking them up to see it through every time they got fainthearted at visions of Colombian firing squads awaiting them.

The real engineers of the revolution were neither Panamanians nor Washington officials, but the Frenchman Bunau-Varilla and New York corporation attorney William Nelson Cromwell. Both of them represented the French canal company that had gone broke trying to dig the canal. Their interest was to salvage for the French company all they could from its diggings. Its total investment would go down the drain if the

all these shady affairs than they actually were. The sole beneficiary was Panama, which got both independence and the canal out of it. Colombia and the United States were the "victims." The purpose of all the intrigue was to get the canal for Panama, and not Nicaragua—to which land it would undoubtedly have gone without all the hanky-panky.

We are still being victimized for these events every time the canal in Panama gives us new headaches. Of course, nobody knows what headaches we'd have had by now in Nicaragua—all we know are those we did get and are getting in Panama. There was strong criticism and feeling in the United States against Teddy Roosevelt for all these high-handed dealings, and for his playing ball with Bunau-Varilla, Cromwell and Amador.

If one is allowed to make the most sensible guess at Roosevelt's private thinking, we'd put it this way. He saw little chance of securing by treaty the guarantees from any country that he felt were needed if the United States should

the world that wanted an Isthmian canal.

Among the key conditions that no other nation wanted to grant were: (1) sovereignty in any canal zone to allow the U.S. to manage the canal without the inevitable meddling inspired by local politics. Panama granted that, but the treaties now proposed would erase it for all time; (2) the right of the United States to maintain order any time the local government could not. Panama granted that, but Franklin Roosevelt signed it away in 1939. His relinquishment has tied our hands in keeping the peace on those occasions since when the Panamanian National Guard could not or would not put down disturbances aimed at disruption in the Canal Zone.

Teddy Roosevelt appreciated the need for such conditions. The instability of most Latin republics had long been world famous. Time and again, since the Panama Railway was built in the 1850's, U.S. troops had had to be called out to secure the railway operation from mob action or insurrectionists. If a canal

(Continued on page 54)

Sit back and relax while Niagara Cyclo-Massage helps Melt Away Minor Aches, Pains, Everyday Tensions in Minutes

by Arthur Godfrey

When I tell you about the results you can expect from Niagara Cyclo-Massage, I am speaking from personal experience.

I've been using it myself for more than 7 years.

When you're tense and jittery from the daily rat race, it *helps* soothe and relax you.

You've got to
feel it to believe it

Nervous fatigue, tension, minor muscle aches and pains literally melt away while you just sit back and relax. That's what happens when Niagara's amazing Thermo-Cyclopad® goes to work with its unique combination of soothing heat and gentle, penetrating massage.

By using Niagara Cyclo-Massage daily, I find that my work load seems lighter. I sleep better, and fall asleep more quickly. It's a marvelous relaxer. It increases my blood circulation, too.

As you know, I've got two pretty badly banged-up legs which hurt a good deal of the time. And while Niagara Cyclo-Massage® can't cure, it certainly helps to ease them. I'm told it gives just as much relief to folks who suffer from the minor

pains of Arthritis and Rheumatism, whenever they occur.

If you would like more information, just mail the post-paid card to me c/o Niagara. You'll receive an illustrated 16-page color book, without obligation.

How Niagara Cyclo Massage helps you feel better

- Eases everyday nervous tension
- Promotes deep, restful sleep without drugs
- Relieves minor pain of sore, aching muscles and joints
- Increases blood circulation wherever applied
- Helps relieve minor pains of Arthritis and Rheumatism, whenever they occur.

More than 1,000,000
men and women have used
Niagara Cyclo-Massage to help ease
minor pain, relieve everyday tension,
sleep better without drugs.

In 12 years of hospital testing, during which more than \$1,000,000 was spent on research, this remarkable development was proven *safe* and *effective* in relieving minor discomfort of Arthritis and Rheumatism, whenever it occurs.

Its patented 3-way Cycloid Action® is a unique combination of up-and-down, circular and sideways massage, with extraordinary power to penetrate through body tissues right down into bones and joints.

Listen to Arthur Godfrey Time — CBS Radio Network



Handsome Niagara Lounger and Thermo-Cyclopad® in Arthur Godfrey's CBS office helps him unwind between shows. He also keeps a second unit at home.

Particularly beneficial
for people over 40

Tests conducted by medical researchers indicate that Niagara Cyclo-Massage helps improve body flexibility and increases blood circulation in the area of application.

Combined with soothing controlled heat, this incredibly gentle yet penetrating massage helps ease daily tensions, relieve minor muscular and joint pains, and promote restful, drug-free sleep.

To learn more about how Niagara Cyclo-Massage can help you, you are invited to send for a 16-page illustrated color book. It contains important research findings and shows the many types of Niagara units, from small portable units, such as the Thermo-Cyclopad® to deluxe loungers and executive chairs. For your free copy, without obligation, mail the postage paid reply card today.

Niagara®
Adamsville, Pa. 16110



If reply card is missing mail coupon today.

Mr. Arthur Godfrey
c/o Niagara Therapy Corp., Dept. AL-4
Adamsville, Pa. 16110

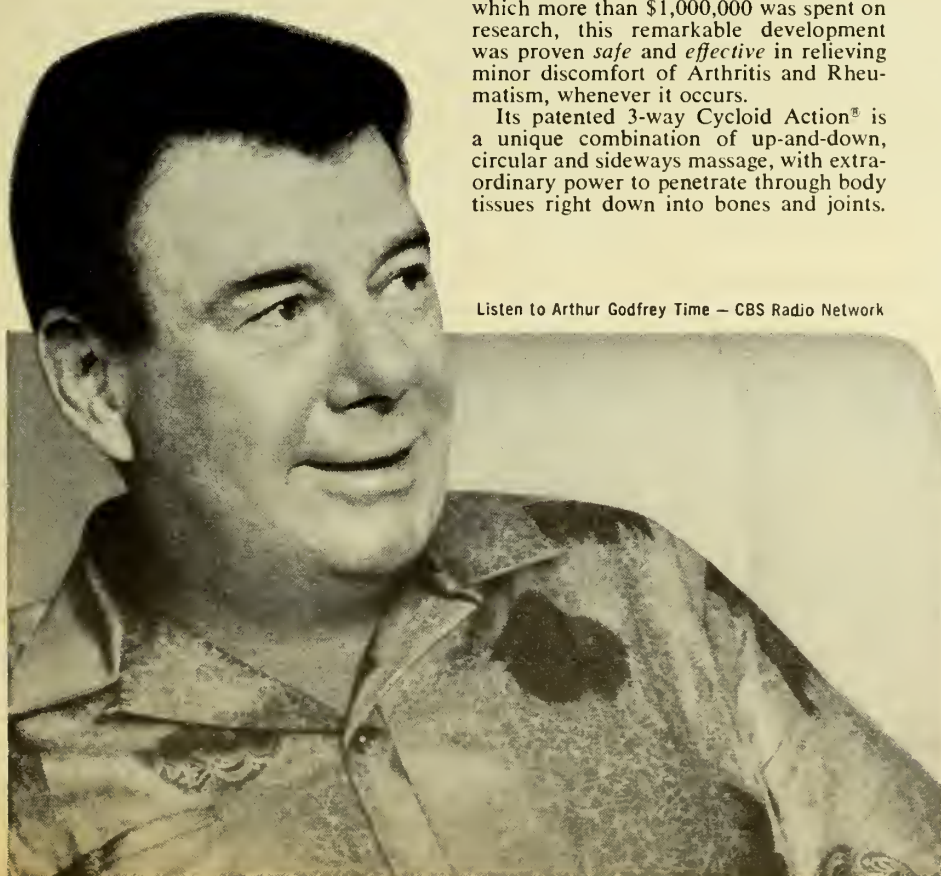
Please mail me the FREE 16-page full color booklet, "Research Reports," containing complete information about the hospital-tested, doctor-used Niagara Cyclo-Massage method for relieving minor muscle and joint aches and pains, easing everyday nervous tension, sleeping better without drugs. I understand there is no obligation.

Name _____
(please print)

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____





Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

SHOULD WE HAVE YEAR

THE KEEPING of time is a man-made device that should suit the convenience of the people. As our society moves from a rural to an urban-suburban way of life, the advantages of more daylight in the afternoon present good reasons to make our time-keeping serve our needs.

Clearly, the advantages of daylight saving present a persuasive case for the system. Daylight saving time provides more daylight during working hours and is a special boon in poorly lighted buildings. Extended daylight at the end of a workday provides better opportunities for outdoor recreation—time to play sports, garden or participate in other forms of outdoor activity.

An extra hour of daylight in the evening contributes to a lower traffic accident rate. Statistics also indicate that daylight saving time may be helpful in lessening crime since more crimes are committed at night than during the daytime.

Daylight saving itself is a new idea having only been introduced in 1920. From present evidence, daylight saving time seems to have gained unanimous favor and endorsement across the nation. On April 29, 1968, 48 states went on daylight saving time for the six-month period established by the Uniform Time Act of 1966, with only two states exempting themselves.

The benefits accruing from the present standardization of daylight saving time for six months of the year are clear.

Uniformity has ended the complications faced by business and commerce and by railroads, bus companies and airlines. Presently, the arguments for year-round daylight savings uniformity are finding increasing support. The benefits mentioned above would be nearly double-fold because year-round standardi-

zation would eliminate the need to change the clock twice a year. In this era of supersonic transport and continental super highways, communications and transportation as a whole would be able to flow more smoothly without needless disruptions and, thus, increase their effectiveness in a fast paced nation on the go. The old argument contended by farmers and the rural element that daylight savings disrupted the natural schedules of their animals, as well as themselves, would be erased. Farm schedules would be stabilized and a shift in farm operations to and from daylight saving twice a year no longer required.

Finally, the extra hour of sunshine that daylight saving would add to winter days would be a welcome relief to many.

In conclusion, a year-round daylight saving would bring multifold advantages to American living. With our increasingly active citizenry, it would seem obvious that common sense dictates a move to the establishment of daylight saving time throughout the year. It is an idea whose time has come.



Rep. John W. Wylder
(R-N.Y.)
4th District

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

-ROUND DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME?



Rep. J. Edward Roush
(D-Ind.)
5th District

THE FIRST SUGGESTION of daylight saving time, at least in modern times, was the idea of that eminently practical and inventive American, Benjamin Franklin, who proposed starting the day an hour early and thus saving an hour of fuel in the evenings.

Such an idea was not treated seriously until WW1 when various countries adopted daylight saving time as a war measure. Great Britain then retained advanced time, sometimes adding another hour beyond. Since WW2, the single summer time has remained in effect there and in the Soviet Union as well.

Americans have not taken so readily to moving their clocks, although as of this year all but two states have some form of daylight saving time. Devised as a war measure, advanced time has been opposed—most vociferously by rural areas which demand adherence to “God’s time,” since sun time regulates the activities of their livestock and thereby their own lives.

Many Americans will support the idea of an additional hour of light in the evening for travel, for yard work, for recreation. However, such interests are seasonal by nature, since only in the summer months is it warm enough to participate in these activities outside; and only then is the sun setting late enough to make an additional hour useful. Consequently, I cannot imagine many Americans supporting year-round daylight time.

Those who urge that such a measure would give us “an hour of light for an hour of night” are assuming

an additional hour, a gain in time. Moving our clocks ahead one hour simply shifts one dark hour from the evening to the morning.

What is most significant to me is that the groups who would suffer from such a transfer would be school-children boarding 7 a.m. buses in the dark; their teachers driving to work; as well as farmers, factory workers and others whose lives and work must commence early in the morning.

To those who argue that crimes would be reduced because of the incidence of crime in the dark, I must again remind them that that hour of dark is simply transferred. The same goes for the argument which assumes fewer traffic accidents on the part of commuters returning from work in the light; those same commuters would be subject to accidents in the morning dim.

Actually, the United States is situated as to latitude in such a way that our longest day at mid-United States has 14 hours and 30 minutes (June 21) and our shortest day (Dec. 21) has 9 hours and 9 minutes. An additional hour attached to either would hardly be significant.

The final and perhaps the most cogent argument against year-round daylight time is the fact that there are no compelling arguments for this change in our lives and time.

J. Edward Roush



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for October the arguments in PRO & CON: Should We Have Year-Round Daylight Saving Time?

IN MY OPINION WE SHOULD HAVE YEAR-ROUND ☐
SHOULD NOT HAVE YEAR-ROUND ☐ DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

OCTOBER 1968

NEW LAW INCREASES COMPENSATION PAYMENTS FOR DISABLED VETERANS:

Effective Jan. 1, 1969, totally disabled veterans now receiving \$300 a month in compensation payments will be increased to \$400 and veterans rated 90% or less disabled will get an eight per cent increase . . . The increase is automatic and does not have to be applied for.

The bill also discontinues for the future the statutory award of \$67 a month for vets with arrested tuberculosis except for those presently receiving the award or who go on the rolls prior to the effective date of this law.

CONGRESS PASSES LAW MAKING NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED WITH FEDERAL FUNDS ACCESSIBLE TO THE HANDICAPPED:

Awaiting signature by the President as "Newsletter" went to press was a bill to insure that all public buildings financed with federal funds are designed and constructed in the future so as to be accessible to the physically handicapped . . . This will mean wider elevators, wider doors (in some cases, automatic), larger reception areas, rest room facilities for the handicapped, ramps instead of stairs in some places, etc. . . . Disabled and handicapped veterans of the future who attend classes on the Cold War GI Bill at a college building constructed under the new law will find the measure meaningful.

SERVICE DISABLED VIETNAM VETS NOT TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITY TO BUY RH LIFE INSURANCE FROM THE VA:

Legion Nat'l Rehab Director Ed Golembieski reports that less than 10% of service-disabled veterans currently being discharged from the armed services are taking advantage of the Veterans Administration RH life insurance . . . This particular life insurance program was set up to provide protection for those vets, who, because of their service-connected disabilities cannot meet the good-health requirements of commercial insurance companies . . . Older disabled vets, who helped fight for this protection, can testify as to the need for it.

A form letter is released to every eligible veteran after he is first rated for any disability by the VA,

extending him an invitation to apply for the RH insurance and giving full info on the necessary procedures . . . Present regulations give the ex-serviceman one year from the date service connection is established for any condition to make application.

MICHIGAN EXTENDS STATE TRUST FUND BENEFITS TO WW1 AND VIETNAM ERA VETS:

The State of Michigan recently extended State Veterans Trust Fund benefits to eligible Michigan WW1 and Vietnam Era Vets . . . The Trust Fund --which heretofore provided temporary financial assistance only to WW2 and Korean War Veterans--is now available to about 80,000 WW1 veterans and potentially 165,000 Viet Vets.

DISABLED VIETNAM ERA VETS MAY ALSO COLLECT SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS:

Young disabled Vietnam era veterans may not realize that they now are eligible for Social Security disability payments in addition to Veterans Administration compensation . . . This comes about as a result of recent Social Security Law changes.

For persons up to age 24, the requirement is six quarters of Social Security coverage . . . That's one-and-a-half year's work (including service credit). Persons between age 24 and 31 must have worked under Social Security at least 50% of the time between their 21st birthday and the beginning of disability . . . For ex-servicemen over 31 the rules say he must have been fully insured and have five years of coverage earned within the last 10 years before the disability started . . . A Legion service officer, VA representative or Social Security officer can provide details and assistance.

CONTACT SOUGHT WITH MARINE RAIDER VETERANS OF WW2 SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN:

During the Solomons campaign in WW2, some WW1 destroyers (four pipers) were converted into Marine Raider transports (APD's) for use on the raids . . . Bill Johnston of Langhorne, Pa., is writing a history of those old ships and seeks the help of officers and men who served on them or helped make the conversions . . . If you've got useful information and want to help, contact W. G. Johnston, Box 262, R.D. 1, Langhorne, Pa. 19047.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

OCTOBER 1968

Memphis Post 1 Baseball Team Wins Legion World Series Title

Pitching dominates as Region 4 champs win five games; their star pitcher, Don Castle, wins two and Player of the Year Award; New York youth pitches no-hitter.

The 43rd American Legion Baseball World Series Championship was won by the team sponsored by Memphis Post 1 of Memphis, Tenn., in finals held Aug. 29-Sept. 2, at Gill Stadium in Manchester, N.H., under the sponsorship of Henry J. Sweeney Post 2.

The Memphis club—Region 4 winner and undefeated throughout the Series—beat runner-up Klamath Falls Post 8 of Klamath Falls, Ore., 4-3 in the 14th and final game of the two-losses-and-out tourney on Labor Day, when it pulled a ninth-inning squeeze bunt scoring a run to break a 3-3 deadlock.

The well-balanced Memphis team had excellent pitching, good fielding and made the most of its hits with smart baserunning. It scored the first run of the Series with a squeeze bunt and won the final game the same way. It was also the most experienced ball team at Manchester with a 48-5 won-lost record through regional play.

Memphis' star pitcher, 18-year-old Don Castle of Coldwater, Miss., won The American Legion Baseball Player of the Year Award and two games in the Series. The 6 ft. 185 lb. left-handed pitcher-outfielder had a 15-1 season record including regional play.

The top draft choice of the Washing-

ton Senators, Castle won the first game 3-0 while yielding only two hits and walking six. He also scored the first run of the Series by beating out a bunt, stealing second and advancing to home on a squeeze bunt and error.

The James F. Daniel Sportsmanship Award went to Lonnie (Mike) Young, 18, of the team sponsored by J. Arthur Wilder Post 47 of Timmons ville, S.C.

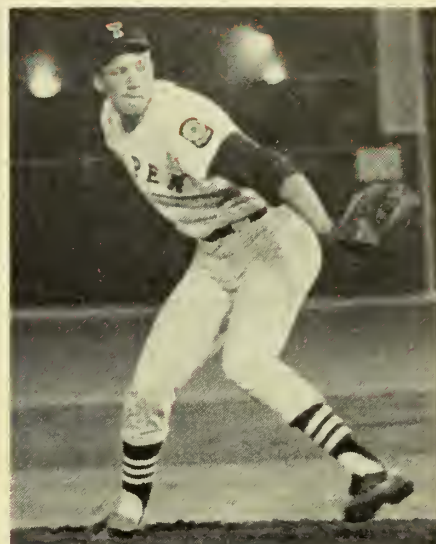
The 1968 Legion Batting Championship was won by Andy Dominguez playing for San Antonio Post 235 of San Antonio, Tex. He compiled a .409 batting average with 9 hits in 22 times at bat in regional play and got the Hillerich & Bradsby Louisville Slugger Trophy.

A highlight of the games was a no-hitter—the first in Series history—pitched by Gene Guerriero, 18, for Regional 2 champs, James J. Tappen Post 125 of Staten Island, N.Y. The 6 ft. 3 in. Wagner College sophomore faced only 27 men and would have had a perfect game except for the one walk he issued.

The Series drew 17,743 fans for the 14 games played in cool, but bright and occasionally partly cloudy weather.

Here are the eight regional champions and the final standings:

1. Region 4—Memphis Post 1, Mem-



GEORGE NAUM PHOTO

phis, Tenn. (W 5—L 0).

2. Region 7—Klamath Falls Post 8, Klamath Falls, Ore. (W 3—L 2).

3. Region 3—J. Arthur Wilder Post 47, Timmons ville, S.C. (W 2—L 2).

4. Region 2—James J. Tappen Post 125, Staten Island, N.Y. (W 2—L 2).

5. Region 1—East Springfield Post 420, Springfield, Mass. (W 1—L 2).

6. Region 5—Bendix Aviation Post 284, South Bend, Ind. (W 1—L 2).

7. Region 6—Omaha Post 1, Omaha, Neb. (W 0—L 2).

8. Region 8—Morgan McDermott Post 7, Tucson, Ariz. (W 0—L 2).

World Series festivities began with a pre-tournament banquet for over 1,000 honoring the eight regional championship teams at John F. Kennedy Memo-



GEORGE NAUM PHOTO

Lefty Gomez entertained pre-tournament banquet-goers. Nat'l Cmdr Galbraith threw out the ball starting the first night contests.

rial Coliseum in Manchester at 7 p.m. on Aug. 28.

Guest speaker was Vernon Louis (Lefty) Gomez, the colorful, famous left-handed pitcher for the New York Yankees from 1930-42. Though he finished playing long before today's Legion ballplayers were born, he regaled them with humorous stories on baseball figures out of the past.

Telling a few on himself, he said: "Though I may never get into the Baseball Hall of Fame, I want to tell you I helped a lot of guys get in there—the way they hit me!"

A notoriously weak hitter (even for a pitcher) Gomez told about one time he was about to go up to hit and called for his bat. As the batboy handed it to him, he asked Lefty, "What do you plan to do with it?"

Among a long list of Legion and baseball world notables were: Nat'l Cmdr William E. Galbraith; Legion Nat'l Americanism Commission Chmn Daniel J. O'Connor (Legion baseball is an Americanism project); Legion Magazine Publisher James F. O'Neil, Honorary Chmn of the Manchester World Series Committee; Mrs. James F. Daniel, sponsor of the Sportsmanship Trophy named after her late husband who was once Nat'l Americanism Chmn; Ed Doherty, former Washington Senators general manager; Haywood Sullivan, a vice president of the Boston Red Sox; New Hampshire Dep't Cmdr Dr. Donald Clement; Karl Underwood, New Hampshire Legion Baseball Director; Sam Mele, former manager of the Minnesota Twins, and Ken Smith, Director of the National Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y.

Among government dignitaries on hand to welcome the regional champions were: Sen. Norris Cotton, Rep. Louis C. Wyman and Manchester Mayor John C. Mongan.

The Ford Motor Company annually helps sponsor the banquet as some of its dealers around the nation help co-sponsor local Legion ball teams.

Each banquet guest also received a miniature souvenir bat as a gift from the Hillerich & Bradsby Co., makers of the famous Louisville Slugger bats.

Baseball Commissioner William D. Eckert—delayed by other business for the banquet and opening day games—arrived on Aug. 30.

The 1969 Legion World Series will be played in Hastings, Neb., with Hastings Post 11 acting as sponsor. The 1970 Finals will be held in Klamath Falls, Ore.

Co-chairmen of the Manchester World Series Committee were: Robert Murphy, John Gimás and John Heron.

U.S. ARMY



Legion's planned lighting system will be permanent and cover more area than shown in this 11-year-old photo taken when Tomb was temporarily lit for special photos.

Legion Presents Gift To The Nation As Part of 50th Anniversary Observance

Gift will be a permanent lighting system for the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery. Legionnaires to be asked to participate in fund-raising efforts to pay for the project.

On Aug. 16, National Commander William E. Galbraith presented a check for \$50,000 to Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor as a "down payment" on The American Legion's Gift to the Nation on its 50th Anniversary.

The Gift will be in the form of a permanent lighting system to be installed at the Tomb of the Unknowns and the temple facade of the Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery, just across the Potomac River from the nation's capital.

The Legion will also set up a trust fund so that money will always be available to pay for perpetual maintenance of the lighting system.

Installation is expected to be completed in time for official dedication ceremonies on March 15, 1969, in connection with the 50th Birthday Celebration of the Legion which will be observed during its Midwinter Washington Conference.

Authorization for the Gift to the Nation sprang from a resolution adopted at the May 1968 National Executive Committee meeting which allowed the expenditure of up to \$75,000 and called for a nationwide solicitation campaign among Legionnaires who may want to participate through financial contributions.

Proceeds from the solicitation cam-

paign will restore the \$50,000 down payment (an unbudgeted item) to the Legion's general fund, pay for the installation of the lighting system and create a trust fund to pay for perpetual maintenance. Any money left over will be channeled into regular Legion programs.

Ways for Legionnaires to participate in the Gift To The Nation fund-raising program will be announced in next month's issue of this magazine.

Already, The American Legion Auxiliary has offered to provide \$25,000 toward the final total cost of the project and the Department of New York has offered \$5,000.

The first official action to honor America's unknown war dead of WWI came on Dec. 21, 1920, when Rep. Hamilton Fish, Jr. (N.Y.), one of the Founders of the Legion, sponsored House Joint Resolution No. 426. This resolution called for the burial at Arlington National Cemetery of the body of an unknown member of America's overseas forces "who was killed on the battlefields of France."

President Warren G. Harding signed this resolution into law on March 4, 1921, as one of his first official acts upon assuming the presidency.

Following a complicated and highly secretive selection system—so nobody would ever be able to identify him—one



Nat'l Cmdr Galbraith hands \$50,000 Gift To The Nation check to Army Sec'y Resor.

unknown soldier was selected from among four unknowns already buried in American battlefield cemeteries in France.

An American Legion delegation from Paris Post 1 accompanied the Army Honor Guard in charge of the Unknown Soldier to the port of Le Havre where on Oct. 25, 1921, it was placed aboard the U.S. cruiser, the *Olympia*, once the flagship of Admiral George Dewey, for the trip home. The casket was placed in control of the U.S. Navy and a Marine armed guard mounted over it.

After a stormy voyage to the U.S., the *Olympia* docked at the Washington, D.C., naval base on November 9 and the body returned to U.S. Army control. On Nov. 10, the casket containing the Unknown Soldier was placed in state in the great rotunda of the Capitol where more than 100,000 persons viewed it.

On Nov. 11, then the third anniversary of Armistice Day, the body was moved in solemn procession to Arlington. President and Mrs. Warren G. Harding led a delegation of top U.S. government and military officials. The Allied Nations were represented by their highest leaders. Representatives of the Legion from every department were also among the 100,000 or more people gathered for the ceremony.

After a brief address, President Harding placed the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross—America's highest decorations—on the casket. Officials of the foreign nations also placed the highest military medals and decorations of their respective countries. Then the casket was wheeled into its final resting place.

The late Kirke L. Simpson, Associated Press writer, won the Pulitzer Prize for his description of the occasion which began:

"Under the wide and starry skies of his homeland, America's unknown dead from France sleeps tonight, a soldier home from the War."

"Alone he lies in the narrow cell of stone that guards his body; but his soul has entered in the spirit that is America. Wherever liberty is held close in men's hearts, the honor and the glory and the pledge of high endeavor poured out over this nameless one of fame, will be told and sung by Americans for all time."

Within a few years the Legion, noting that vandals and souvenir hunters were chipping away at and otherwise desecrating the Tomb, called upon the federal government to provide guards. In 1926, an armed guard was placed from sunrise to sunset. But vandalism still continued and in 1937 a 24-hour guard system had to be instituted.

The Unknown Soldier of WW1 has since been joined by unknown comrades from WW2 and the Korean War.

Now, thanks to Legionnaires, the Tomb of the Unknowns will always be lighted.

Child Welfare Expenditures

The American Legion and its affiliated organizations—the Auxiliary and the Eight and Forty—spent \$9,669,212 for child welfare and related children/youth activities during the past year ending May 31.

The new record high figure was contained in a report prepared by the Legion's National Child Welfare Commission for presentation to the Legion's

National Convention in New Orleans.

The Legion itself accounted for contributions in excess of 7 million dollars while the Auxiliary spent over 2 million dollars and the Eight and Forty spent nearly \$300,000.

These latest expenditures raise the amount spent for child welfare since the program began over 40 years ago to 230 million dollars.

The 1969 Child Welfare program objectives are contained in its publication entitled "Our Children—Force for the Future." Sample copies of the new booklet, with appropriate order forms, are being sent to Departments and sufficient copies may be obtained for post distribution from the National Child Welfare Division, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

National Membership Bulletin

On the eve of the Legion's 50th National Convention in New Orleans, La., national enrollment had climbed to 2,612,456—36,009 ahead of last year's figure of 2,576,447 as of this same date and 27,254 ahead of the 1967 final total of 2,585,202.

Thirty-nine departments surpassed their nationally assigned 1968 targets and 37 departments went beyond their 1967 final figures.

Seven departments—Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Mexico, Minnesota, North Dakota and the Philippines—reached new all-time highs.

Nat'l Blood Donor Champs

The Legion Departments of Michigan and Rhode Island are winners of the National Commander's Blood Donor Awards for 1967-68.

Michigan won the award for having the greatest percentage (34.9) of its membership enrolled in the Blood Donor Program. Rhode Island was the recipient of the award given for having the greatest percentage of posts (100%) participating in the program.

A total of 43 Legion departments actively engaged in the program during the stated period. Each department will receive a citation.

"Soldier of the Month"

A new project has been started by Post 128, Aberdeen, Md., in conjunction with Aberdeen Proving Ground: "Soldier of the Month Award in the Ordinance Center and School." Each month a person will receive a certificate and a Savings Bond. First award went to Sp/4 F. Hoogendoorn. Mobility Training Dep't. D. Sprouse, Post 128 Americanism Chmn, gave the award. Mrs. Karen Powell, adjutant, represented the Post Cmdr.

Addresses Republican Convention



The Legion's 1968 Nat'l High School Oratorical Champion, John J. Cangilos, 18, of Albany, N.Y., is shown above as he addressed the 1968 Republican Convention in Miami. Cangilos, winner of the \$4,000 college scholarship that goes with the title, was the youngest speaker to address the convention. The 32nd Annual National Finals of the Oratorical Contest will be held at Capital High School, Boise, Idaho, April 24, 1969.

Flag Projects and Gifts

Homer Matteson, of Cliffwood, N.J., a member of **Post 23, Keyport**, for 38 years, discovered, when he became Post Americanism chairman in 1944, that it was difficult to find information on the various flags. His researching quickened his interest to such an extent that he now has an extensive collection of slides on flags and is in demand to show them and lecture at schools and veterans organizations.

Two of the most outstanding slides, reports *The Keyport Weekly*, are of the 31-Star Flag used by Commodore M. C. Perry when he opened the ports of Japan to Western ships in 1853 and the 37-Star Special Design which was sold at auction in Sotheby's, London, England, for \$16,240. The 31-Star Flag flew over the flagship of the "Great White Fleet" and also was taken to Tokyo Bay where it flew over the battleship *Missouri* when Japan surrendered to General MacArthur on Sept. 2, 1945. It is now at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

According to Matteson, the 37-Star Special Design was submitted to President Lincoln just three days before his assassination.

Matteson's lecture informs that Congress passed a law increasing the stars and stripes to 15 on May 1, 1795. This flag had the second longest life span of any of the U.S. flags. It was carried around the world by Commodore Porter, flew over the forces of General Jackson at New Orleans, and was the first to fly over a public school building. In May 1812, it flew over a log school at Catamount Hill, near Colrain, Mass., where a monument marks the location. This was the flag that, flying over Fort McHenry, inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star-Spangled Banner on Sept. 14, 1814.

When Gov. Don Samuelson of Idaho addressed a Legion conference recently, he reported that vandals had slashed the flag that flew from a staff in front of the Governor's mansion in Boise. Le-



From Idaho Legionnaires to the Governor

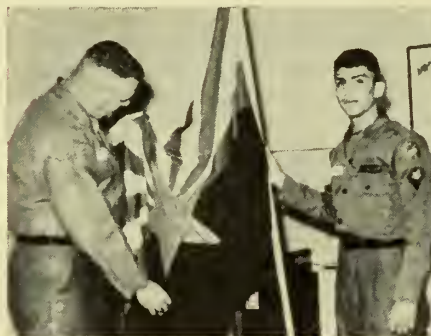
gionnaires in attendance took up a hasty collection to buy a new flag, got enough to buy almost a dozen, and told the Governor that they would replace the flag as often as necessary. In the photo, Dep't Cmdr E. B. Newsome turns the flag over to Governor Samuelson.



Post 130 gift to Falls Church, Va., H.S.

Post 130, Falls Church, Va., presented 60 classroom flags to the F. C. High School. In the photo arc, l. to rt., D. Campbell; C. L. Davis, Post 130 VC; C. T. Davis; T. Dodd, principal; Barbara Davis; W. Jorewicz; R. Wolfe; Bernard Lee, Post Cmdr; and C. Carter, 10th Dist. Cmdr.

Post 26, Minot, N. Dak., gave a flag to Dakota Boys Ranch. Post Cmdr Herb Gartner made the presentation. Others participating were Floyd Strube, president of the Dakota Boys Ranch Board of Directors; Rick Frojen, president of the boys' group and a past Boys' Stater; and Larry Knutson, executive director of DBR.



An Arizona state flag for Nuremberg.

A request by SP/4 L.A. Alvarez, Hq. Co. 16th USASA, to his dad for an Arizona State flag to fly at Nuremberg, Germany, was immediately granted. **Post 68, Tucson, Ariz.**, gave the flag. In the photo, young Alvarez presents the flag to his field commander, Lt. Col. J. C. Cafferty.

Over 500 Kankakee, Ill., area citizens came to the office of Kankakee Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. one day to accept the institution's one-day offer of a 3'x5' American flag set to parents and wives of men or women serving in the Armed Forces. The set was an outright gift, not a premium.

Post 141, Mt. Vernon, Ill., gave a plaque to Sears Roebuck store manager Miles Chappel in appreciation of the firm's flying the flag daily in front of each SR store in this city. Post Cmdr

Joseph Lummel (see photo below) made the presentation.



Post 141, Ill., honors a flag flier.

Post 31, Shelton, Wash., presented 500 Legion pamphlets—"Let's Be Right on Flag Etiquette"—to the Washington State Patrol Academy for use in recruit training and trooper retraining programs. Post 31 purchased the pamphlets from Dep't Hq and imprinted the post name on the covers.



Post 911, Ill.: Flag attention rewarded

Through **Post 911, Wauconda, Ill.**, a Dep't citation was awarded to the "Wauconda Newzine," the magazine of Wauconda H.S., for journalistic quality. Barbara Lindstrom received a special award for her article, "The Red, White and Blue of It!" In the photo, l. to rt.: T. Rizzo, 10th District Cmdr; Jeanne Broughton, Newzine Editor; Miss Lindstrom; J. Babbey, Post 911 Cmdr; and J. Mould, Americanism Chmn and Past 10th District Cmdr.

"Our post is becoming known as the Early American Flag Post," writes Albert R. Johnson, Early American Flag Chmn of **Post 282, Saint Louis Park, Minn.**, "because of our collection of 35 different, beautiful 3'x5' nylon flags from Colonial days to date. Two of the flags were among those reproduced on the ten stamps issued on July 4, this year. We display our flags on many occasions and show a 28-minute color film: 'Old Glory.'"

Post 108, Hampton, S.C., presented a flag to the Hampton County Library. The library did not previously have a flag for display.

Legionnaires in the News

Legionnaires were recently involved in two unusual life saving actions. Dep't Cmdr Ralph V. Cushman of Indiana lives in Veedersburg and commutes almost daily to the Dep't office in Indianapolis. One morning he saw a car parked by the side of the road, two children running about excitedly, and their father bending over his stricken wife. Cmdr Cushman stopped to see if he could help. The man said: "I think she's dead!" Cushman, a Scoutmaster for some 25 years, investigated, detected a heart beat, and began mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. He kept it up for 25 minutes and the woman came to. She refused to go to a hospital and said they would continue on to their home in Nebraska. So overwhelmed was the husband that he kissed Cushman on the cheek!

The adventure of Michael J. Oppelt, Service Director of the Queens Co. Legion, Jamaica, N.Y., was less joyful. He was on a city bus when the driver, stopped while waiting out a red light, keeled over dead. Women screamed. Mike, who was sitting behind the driver, pulled the emergency button and also pulled up the hand brake. Mike opened the doors and the passengers left. Efforts to revive the driver were of no use. A passenger stated that Mike "did a good job and avoided an accident or collision. He was calm and cool and saved us from having a serious accident."

BRIEFLY NOTED

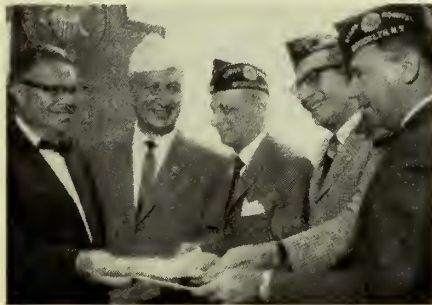


A new treasure for Fort Knox.

William F. Taylor, left in photo, then Dep't Cmdr of Kentucky, presents a plaque to Maj. Gen. James W. Sutherland, Jr., Cmdr Gen., Fort Knox, in appreciation for hosting nearly 200 Legionnaires and guests at the CS-1 demonstration held twice each year at Fort Knox. It was presented on behalf of the Nat'l Security Commission.

The Dep't of Alabama Legion con-

tributed \$200,000 toward the recently dedicated Alabama War Memorial. The Department sponsored the project and will act as caretaker. The dedication ceremonies were held in conjunction with the 50th Convention of the Department. A feature of the shrine is its Hall of Honor, in which are enshrined the portraits and histories of Alabama's 21 Medal of Honor winners. Representing the Nat'l Legion was Nat'l Vice Cmdr Coleman Nolen of **Oklahoma**. Alabama Dep't Cmdr Robert L. Gunn and Dep't Adjutant Lawson M. Lynn were hosts.



\$10,000 gift from Brooklyn, N.Y., Legion

The Kings County Legion, N.Y., N.Y., celebrated 50 years of service to veterans by presenting a \$10,000 Dial Interconnected Radio Paging System to the VA Hospital. In the photo, l. to rt.: Dr. Philip Casesa accepts checks of \$2,500 each from F. Giordano **Post 1073**, Dep't Judge Advocate; S. Rosenfeld, **Post 159**; S. Chille, **Post 1221**; and R. Wellington, **Post 1358**.



Charlie Booth, 2nd from rt., honored.

The Distinguished Service Medal was presented by the **West Virginia** Legion to Charles E. Booth, of Huntington, a member of the Nat'l Publications Commission and a Past Dep't Cmdr (1936-37). It had been given only three times before in this state. A WW1 vet, Booth has served on uncountable Legion committees and has been chairman of the Dep't Convention Commission since 1961. Now approaching 75, Booth suffered a severe stroke when he was 64, but pulled himself back to a measure of health with a Spartan program of physical therapy. He spent six months in a VA hospital and it was seven years before he fully recovered the use of all his faculties.

Broome County, N.Y., Legion gave a medal to 11-year-old Glen Priest, who saved three children from a burning house. Young Priest also received a savings bond, reports County Cmdr David Olmstead, of Binghamton, a member of **Post 1645**.



Wyoming Police Chief honored.

Dep't of Wyoming awards have gone to James Byrd, Chief of Police for the City of Cheyenne and member of **Post 83** (left in photo), who was chosen as Outstanding Law Officer for the state; and Herb Ament as Outstanding Membership Worker in the state. Presenting the awards is Clayton Miller, Dep't Adjutant. Arthur Werner of **Lander Post 33**, co-winner of the Membership award, and Bill Mead of **Post 13, Buffalo**, chosen as Outstanding Legionnaire of Wyoming, were also honored.



Maine remembers the Legion.

Maine's Gov. Kenneth Curtis (center in photo) issued a special proclamation in observance of the 50th Anniversary of The American Legion. The Legionnaire governor, a Navy vet, serves on the Maine Maritime Committee. With him in the photo are Nat'l Executive Committeeman Maurice R. Parisien and Dep't Cmdr Daniel E. Lambert.

Available for free loan are 16mm sound

and color films, mostly about Eastern areas of the country (Poconos, Pennsylvania Dutch, also Jamaica, W.I., etc.) and a film of the training a law enforcement officer receives in a Police Academy. No commercials. Write for list: Samuel L. Schulman Productions, Inc., P. O. Box 1794, Trenton, N.J.

The American Legion's revised handbook on education and scholarships—"Need A Lift?"—is available from The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206, at \$1 for five copies, prepaid. The 112-page book gives information on an estimated \$2 billion worth of scholarships to colleges and vocational schools, some of which are particularly for children of veterans.

Sources of information about the possibilities in many different careers, from accounting, advertising, body and fender repair, right through the alphabet to watch repairing, welding and X-ray technology are given. A list of industry organizations, associations and other groups offering scholarships, fellowships, etc., is given, as is a list of states offering the same. The current loan program in this country is described, and information is given on the educational assistance offered by departments (states) of The American Legion and The American Legion Auxiliary.

Experience has proven that serious planning for higher education should begin during the student's sophomore year in high school.

POSTS IN ACTION



PHOTO BY THE HARTFORD COURANT

Post Cmdr Robert Butler, Post 14, Rockville, Conn., gives \$500 check to J. F. Mirabito, Administrator, Rockville General Hospital, representing the post's gift to the hospital's chapel fund.



Post 148, Mason, Mich., gave five Michigan state flags to Boy Scout troops. At left is James Maddix, who presented the flags and explanatory pamphlets.

Post 131, Colmar Manor, Md., was host to a homecoming reception for Marine Cpl. Charles Joeckel, awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic action in Vietnam.



Post 114, Milton, Mass., dedicated a new home. At the ribbon cutting were Dep't Cmdr Tim O'Connor, M. Joseph Manning, Jr., Congressman James A. Burke, and Post Cmdr Robert Foster.



This float—Freedom Is Not Free—won second prize for Post 55, Myerstown, Pa., in general division of three-hour Bicentennial Parade (200th Anniversary).



Post 292, Woodruff, Wisc., gave a wheel chair, walker and two pairs of crutches to Lakeland Hospital. Shown are Mrs. A. Schuetze, RN; G. Johnson, service officer; Wm. Goode, cmdr; G. Hagstrom, adjutant; R. Schwertfeger, chaplain; and Mrs. L. Woodzick, Director of Nurses.

An example of a Legion post's sponsorship of a Boy Scout troop and the community aid that can result is seen in the

association of Legion Post 430, Odessa, Texas, with Explorer Post 83 (organized in 1964). Each year on Memorial Day, the Explorer Post presents the colors at the cemetery and offers a wreath. The Scouts regularly clean up the meeting hall after various events, and often set up the hall for dinners, working with the Auxiliary. Post 83 marks trails, fixes drinking water springs, and is on call for all services.

Post 1019, Aroma Park, Ill., gave \$300 to the Illinois Soldiers' & Sailors' Home at Quincy, which was used to purchase electric fans.



These 11th District, Scranton, Pa., Legionnaires have sparked sales of over 100 copies of "The American Legion Story" and made presentations of the book to local newspapers and libraries.



Post 1006, Brentwood, N.Y., gave radio personality Joe Roberts of Station WBAB in Babylon the Legion Americanism medal for his continued efforts in promoting patriotism on his program. In the photo, l. to rt.: Cmdr John Papol, Roberts, PC R. Jordan, Clay Gray.



Post 152, Newburgh, N.Y., gives a \$400 scholarship to Gary Goldberg, whose mother, Mrs. Bernard Goldberg, looks on. W. J. Rogers, Scholarship Chairman, makes the presentation to Gary.



Post 110, Port Charlotte, Fla., gave a \$500 scholarship to Nancy Snyder. With her are Carson Hatfield; Ben Grist; Charlotte H.S. Principal Claud Pridgen; William Casey, Chmn; and Robert Garbart, the Charlotte H.S. guidance counsellor.



Ross Co., Ohio, Legionnaires bolster their Retarded Children Fund with two fish fries and more to come. Chefs from left are Floyd Scott, Chmn, Post 757; Ray Smith, Post 126; and Jim Cushing, Post 757. These two posts are in Chillicothe.



Post 23, Portsmouth, Ohio, breaks ground for its new quarter-of-a-million-dollar post home. Post Cmdr Elmer Frasher was the architect. The post is more than 300 over its membership quota of 891. Club Mgr. D. Bartlett turns the spade.

The Yonkers, N.Y., City Council honored Post 1125 with a Special Resolution for its efforts over the last 30 years in sponsoring a Safe and Sane 4th of July Program, which includes parades, athletic events and open house. In the photo are, l. to rt.: Past Cmdr Frank Murphy,



Yonkers, N.Y., honors Post 1125.

Post Cmdr Vincent Aufieri. Councilman Andrew O'Rourke, a post member and sponsor of the resolution, and Yonkers Mayor James O'Rourke.

The Valley Forge Teachers Medal of the Freedom Foundation's national school award has been given to Rudolph Friederich, vice cmdr of Post 779, Woodbury, N.Y. (He is also Orange County Americanism chairman.) Friederich's Americanism efforts include a great deal of research into little known facts of Medal of Honor winners.

The new commander of Post 11, Frederick, Md., Harry M. Mossburg, reads his Legion Manual in Braille. He has been blind since suffering an industrial accident in 1954. His Manual was produced with the help of Mrs. Millard Lazarus, of Baltimore, an outstanding transcriber of Braille, who worked for seven months to produce the volume, which was bound by the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation in its special bindery devoted exclusively to producing books for the blind.

Post 30, New Castle, Del., took 12 buses, loaded with 550 boys, girls and chaperones, to a Phillies-Atlanta Braves baseball game. It was the 12th annual visit to Connie Mack Stadium. In the 12 years the Phillies have hosted over 4,000 youngsters.

Post 823, Westchester, Calif., is sponsoring people who are planning to erect a Memorial to honor local men and women who have given their lives in the service of their country. The post

welcomes pictures of monuments now in existence or drawings or sketches to serve as ideas and suggestions for the architectural committee. Write: LaVonne David, Post 823, P.O. Box 823, Los Angeles, Calif. 90045.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Edmund G. Lyons, of Clifton, N.J., Nat'l Executive Committeeman, appointed president of the Board of Managers of the Menlo Park Home for Disabled Soldiers.

DIED



Dr. Charles W. Mayo Dies

Dr. Charles W. Mayo, 70, last physician of the famed Mayo family who established the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., died Sunday, July 28, of a heart attack. He received The American Legion Distinguished Service Medal in 1964, the Legion's highest award. A WW1 member of the Students Army Training Corps, a Legionnaire and WW2 veteran of the Army Medical Corps, Mayo retired from active practice in 1963, after a 31-year career as a surgeon, statesman, author and alternate delegate to the UN. He was a retired colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps. The deceased was the son of Dr. Charles Horace Mayo, co-founder with his brother, Dr. William J. Mayo, of the world famous Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Mayo died while on his usual Sunday drive in the country on the outskirts of Rochester. Authorities said he was found dead in his car, which had rolled off an embankment into a deep ditch.

Like his surgeon father and uncle before him, Dr. Mayo was a member of Post 92, Rochester. He was at one time chairman of the Legion's Medical Advisory Board and a member of the Congressionally created Medical Advisory Committee of independent physicians to advise the VA Dep't of Medicine and Surgery.

In an article published in The American Legion Magazine in August 1954, Dr. Mayo countered an allegation in a

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

July 31, 1968

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on Deposit	\$ 1,299,125.22
Receivable	168,232.49
Inventories	546,195.60
Invested Funds	3,265,758.11
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	293,111.49
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,222,640.62
Real Estate	1,515,785.11
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	821,521.81
Deferred Charges	330,232.11
	175,058.03
	<u>\$11,121,908.78</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE & NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 527,783.45
Funds Restricted as to use	26,151.55
Deferred Income	1,414,958.34
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	293,111.49
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,222,640.62
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	553,809.81
Restricted Fund	1,230,225.86
Real Estate	821,521.81
Reserve for Rehabilitation	320,929.59
Reserve for Child Welfare	113,715.59
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
Reserve for Publication	42,258.78
Reserve for 50th	
Anniversary	70,906.73
	<u>3,213,368.20</u>
Unrestricted Capital	1,393,559.13
	<u>\$11,121,908.78</u>

Readers Digest story to the effect that VA Hospitals were following a path to socialized medicine. Said Dr. Mayo: "If it is anything, the VA's medical program is America's answer to socialized medicine . . . Faced with the problem of providing medical care for a large number of beneficiaries, our government asked private medicine to show it how to do the job. How they did it is a new and brilliant chapter of medical history."

Other recent deaths have been:

Harry E. Engelund, of Palm Springs, Calif., Nat'l Sergeant-At-Arms, from 1952-56 and 1960-61.

Joseph G. Carty, of Watchung, N.J., a member of the Nat'l Legislative Commission and secretary of the Port of New York Authority since 1946. A member of Plainfield Post 9, he had recently been appointed chairman of the N.J. Veterans Service Advisory Council by Gov. Richard Hughes.

Laurence E. Cann, of Indianapolis, Ind., son of Jack R. C. Cann, treasurer of The American Legion Press Assoc. and editor of ALPA's newsletter.

Corydon D. Kingsbury, of Lakeland, Fla., who held membership in the Legion Dep't of New York. He was a Past Dep't Cmdr of New York (1948-49).

Samuel E. Vance, Jr., of Hazelton, Idaho, Past Dep't Cmdr (1941-42), Dep't Adjutant (1946-57), and Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1925-28).

Ralph McKenney, of Washington, D.C., former Legion Rehabilitation staff member.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending July 31, 1968

Benefits paid Jan. 1-July 31, 1968	\$ 825,658
Benefits paid since April 1958	6,108,571
Basic Units in force (number)	163,605
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1968	6,730
New Applications rejected	929

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1968 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

New Brocton Post 144, New Brocton, Ala.; Coffee County Post 329, Elba, Ala.; The Heights Post 543, Walnut, Calif.; John Brady Post 585, Crawfordville, Ga.; Henry P. Jackowiak Post 1863, Angola, N.Y.; James O. Dickson Post 221, Lexington, Tenn.; Sheldon Springs Post 88, Sheldon Springs, Vt.; and M. A. N. A. C. Post 473, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Also, E. C. Wood Post 584, Hapeville, Ga.; Hillsdale Post 1144, Hillsdale, Ill.; King Post 765, Lorain, Ohio and Robert Francis Kennedy (RFK) Post 592, Houston, Tex.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

2nd Div, Florida Branch—(Nov.) Walter A. Shanley, Box 376, DeBary, Fla. 32713
8th Inf (WW1)—(Nov.) Henry M. Buckley, 510 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif. 94107
52nd Pioneer Inf (AEF)—(Nov.) Thomas E. Sinton, 2257 University Ave., New York, N.Y. 10468
77th Div (WW2)—(Oct.) Harry Pagliari, 1939 Alcoa Dr., Arnold, Pa. 15068
113th Inf, Co I (WW2)—(Nov.) Rosario Calamusa, 112 Oak St., Newark, N.J. 07106
366th Inf Reg't—(Nov.) William E. Lewis, 3318 Barrington Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21215
367th Ftr Gp, 392nd, 393rd, 394th Sqdns—(Nov.) Ray Flynn, 51 Kalmer Rd., Warwick, R.I. 07018
701st MP Bn, Co D—(Oct.) Cletus Thoma, Barnum, Iowa 50518

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Keith H. Evans and **F. J. Festner** and **Thomas D. Finn** and **J. R. Fleming** and **Harry J. Fogie** (all 1967), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

Vic Abrahamson and **A. Baffoni** and **Eugene Beckman** and **Otto Billigmeier** and **Lester Bishofberger** (all 1968), Post 22, Lodi, Calif.

Harold A. Johnson (1968), Post 64, Santa Cruz, Calif.

Max E. Horowitz (1968), Post 257, Laguna Hills, Calif.

Michael J. Panek (1968), Post 162, New Haven, Conn.

Henry T. Banks and **Veronica D. Freeman** and **Lucius L. Kenerson** and **Robert P. Rhea** and **George H. Rycraw** (all 1967), Post 5, Washington, D.C.

Lawrence W. Schulz (1968), Post 23, Washington, D.C.

Arthur H. Gibson (1956) and **Russell H. Knepp** (1964) and **Alfred E. Johnson** and **Leland C. Poole** (both 1967), Post 79, New Port Richey, Fla.

Anton W. Berger (1968), Post 55, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

James A. Moore and **Norman K. Shewmake** (both 1968), Post 167, Harrisburg, Ill.

William A. Luthin and **George E. Ruchty, Jr.** and **Harry W. Theidel** and **Roland E. Wallin** (all 1968), Post 250, Hillsdale, Ill.

John Pollman and **Ernest Presnell** and **John H. Rakers** and **Roy H. Satterthwaite** (all 1968), Post 317, Oconee, Ill.

Galen B. Fischer and **Charles H. Green** and **Harry Hale** and **Fred J. Harnish** (all 1967), Post 423, Mount Carmel, Ill.

Robert Gerritsen (1968), Post 1156, Calumet Park, Ill.

Louis Del Guidice and **Joseph Spingola** (both 1967), Post 1266, Chicago, Ill.

J. Hiram Johnston and **John B. Keehn, Sr.** and **Edwin Kubal** and **Gail Lamson** and **Arthur Lottes** (all 1968), Post 20, Crown Point, Ind.

Mike Ivkovich (1967), Post 279, Gary, Ind.

Earl A. Hill (1968), Post 523, Dows, Iowa.

Roland Morse, Sr. (1967), Post 188, Eliot, Maine.

Allan T. Hirsch, Sr. and **Jesse E. Hopcraft** and **J. Thomas Lon** and **Russell C. Paupe** (all 1968), Post 13, Cumberland, Md.

John Mitchell and **Harold W. Patterson** (both 1968), Post 224, Easthampton, Mass.

Michael B. Connors and **Thomas Gormley** and **Albert Plummer** and **William Quirk** (all 1956), Post 273, Burlington, Mass.

John T. Golden (1967), Post 50, Iron Mountain, Mich.

A. A. McNeil and **Howard W. Parks** (both 1968), Post 68, Paw Paw, Mich.

Joe Mac Fall and **Joe Stalec** (both 1967), Post 459, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Frank Smetak (1968), Post 275, Seaforth, Minn.

Frank Thomas Hylla and **Leander E. Moeller** (both 1965), Post 455, Cold Spring, Minn.

Lee Samples and **Henry Samson** and **Edward L. Schwent** and **Frank Vogt** (all 1967), Post 150, Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

Ralph A. Bliley (1966), Post 464, Conception Junction, Mo.

Henry Schroer and **John W. Stadtmueller** (both 1967), Post 430, Cologne, N.J.

Francis W. Parke and **Frank Paul, Sr.** and **Joseph F. Perry** and **William M. Powell** and **Edward J. Pulver** (all 1967), Post 42, Chatham, N.Y.

William E. Morr (1968), Post 303, Rockville Center, N.Y.

John R. Strachan and **Frank J. Viola** (both 1968), Post 678, New York, N.Y.

Henry C. Matczuk (1968), Post 799, Buffalo, N.Y.

Gladstone Brierley and **Edward Brodeur** (both 1966), Post 853, College Point, N.Y.

Leonard Diamond (1960) and **Raffaele Ferrusi** (1961) and **Venanzo Corsalini** (1964) and **Eugene Kennedy** (1965) and **William J. McDermott** (1967), Post 1225, Bronx, N.Y.

Mark M. Domowne (1968), Post 1427, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gordon Meitz (1959) and **Joseph Palmisano** (1965) and **Douglas Blandford** and **Paul Sleeth** and **William Van Derhoof** (all 1968), Post 1468, Syracuse, N.Y.

Joseph Magill and **August Keppler** (both 1966), Post 1562, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Robert Taylor (1968), Post 1695, Ithaca, N.Y.

Joseph D. Ged (1968), Post 1815, Brooklyn, N.Y.

William Kirchner and **Tom Lalalle** and **Ralph Maynard** and **Albert McGill** (all 1968), Post 124, Geneva, Ohio.

Guy C. Bartgis and **John N. Carris** and **Ray Larson** and **Guy M. Russell** (all 1968), Post 79, McAlester, Okla.

William A. Schlecht (1967), Post 304, Jim Thorpe, Pa.

Ralph White (1962) and **Paul Henderson** (1965) and **Charles Hoover** (1966) and **John Appleman** (1967), Post 456, Williamsburg, Pa.

Glen M. Pensinger and **Don W. Rockwell** and **E. C. Pheil** and **Gerald A. Rosenberry** (all 1968), Post 612, St. Thomas, Pa.

C. H. Westphal and **James L. Wickersham** and **Charles Worth** (all 1966), Post 135, Gettysburg, S. Dak.

Harry F. Dugan and **Leon Jacobs** and **Charles S. Rising** (all 1968), Post 26, White River Junction, Vt.

Harold M. Rosazza (1968), Post 327, Norfolk, Va.

J. G. Rucker and **Wm. S. Valley** and **Pete Verot** and **Clifford L. Wivell** (all 1967), Post 31, Shelton, Wash.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

50th ANNIVERSARY

Commemorative Medallions for Legionnaires and the Public

"FIFTY YEARS for GOD and COUNTRY" boldly superimposed over an incuse sword and wreath on the reverse of this commemorative medal states the theme of this great milestone in Legion history. The face of the medal displays the American eagle, proudly perched on an olive branch with a banner inscribed **E Pluribus Unum** in its beak and the American Legion seal on its breast. The legend "50th ANNIVERSARY" appears below. Designed by American sculptor C. Paul Jennewein and struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York City, every Legionnaire and American will be proud to own this symbol of Fifty Years of Service to God and Country.

2½ inch **BRONZE**, **INDIVIDUALLY BOXED** with easel display stand. Ideal for presentation to Founders, Charter Members, and distinguished guests.

Stock No. 78071\$4.00 each, prepaid



SOLID SILVER COLLECTOR'S MEDAL—LIMITED ISSUE, 1½ inch serially numbered pieces struck for Legionnaires and the public. First come—first served—20,000 only to be sold.
Stock No. 78073\$10.00 each, prepaid



50th ANNIVERSARY ATTACHMENT, every member should wear this attachment made to fit below his American Legion button to display his pride in the "50 years of service" the organization has given to God and Country.
Stock No. 78000\$0.50 each, prepaid

BRONZE REPLICA 1¼ inch pocket piece medal to carry.

Stock No. 78074 ..\$1.50 each, prepaid



BRONZE REPLICA 1¼ inch hung as medal on American Legion ribbon with pin back. Ideal for special awards during anniversary year.

Stock No. 78075
\$1.95 each, prepaid

FOR A COMPLETE SELECTION OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY ITEMS, SEE THE CURRENT EMBLEM SALES CATALOG.

ON ALL ORDERS UNDER \$3.00, ADD 25c POSTAGE AND HANDLING.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, NATIONAL EMBLEM SALES
P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Enclosed is \$_____, Please rush the following

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

1/M/68

THE MARVELOUS MODEL T FORD (1908-1927)

(Continued from page 19)

cause they sported all sorts of ornate hardware and had two more of everything than was actually needed. Eliminate the doodads, that was the answer. Remove the frills. Why bother with a temperature gauge when any fool can see if his radiator is boiling over?

The result of this logic was the Model T. It had no water pump, fuel pump, speedometer, gas gauge or battery. There were no windshield wipers, because the windshield itself was an optional extra. To find out how much fuel you had you lifted the front seat, unscrewed the cap and stuck in a sounding stick. The one concession to styling was the fenders, quite properly called mudguards then, and they looked as if they had been nailed on by mistake and were ready to fall off.

OLD MODEL T was ugly as sin to begin with, and throughout its long life Henry never got around to giving it a beauty treatment. For nearly two decades Model T's flowed from the Ford plant like black lava, ungainly, unchanging, irresistible. In 1908, when the average car cost as much as a house, you could still take home a flivver for \$850. Of course, there were cheaper cars available. You could buy a Hupmobile for \$750 or a Brush for \$485. Sears Roebuck offered a car for \$395 which, according to the catalog, "Any child or lady can start and run." Endowed with a strange kind of magic, the flivver outsold all three, and the price kept dropping.

Early Model T's came in gray, red or Brewster green. Not until 1914 did Ford deliver his famous dictum, "A customer can have a car painted any color he wants, as long as it's black." And black the flivver remained forevermore, earning it the nickname "Lizzie," after the Queen of Spades in the game of hearts. No one has the slightest idea where the word "flivver" came from.

Model T parts were available almost everywhere: dime store, blacksmith shop, the corner grocery. And they were cheap, too. A peck of potatoes and a muffler cost little more than \$2. A new fender set you back \$3, a dollar more than a carburetor. You could, if you had the inclination, buy a Model T bit by bit and assemble it at your leisure.

Whether you started from scratch or drove it home from the dealer's, you owned a car weighing 1200 pounds with a wheelbase of 100 inches. It would turn inside a 12-foot circle and, given a reasonable tail wind, do 45 miles an hour. With the top up it stood an impressive seven feet tall and was high enough off the ground to clear all ruts and most tree stumps, an important factor a couple of world wars ago when

roads were little better than cowpaths.

The Model T's four-cylinder engine banged out an honest 20 horsepower, giving it a fantastic power to weight ratio compared to its contemporaries. So you were reasonably certain that if it got you there it would bring you home, through mud, loose sand or a foot of snow. Engine troubles could usually be repaired on the spot, with a paper clip, a safety pin or a piece of wire.

Model T had myriad eccentricities and a personality all its own. No two sounded alike, and no two ran exactly alike. Yours might list slightly to port, your neighbor's to starboard, and down the block was sure to be one that sagged amidships. The one thing they had in common was rattles.

A new Model T started rattling imme-



Now a historic vehicle, the T moves into the sunset with its conquests behind it.

diately. By the end of a year it sounded like a canning factory with St. Vitus dance. For 98¢ you could buy a set of anti-rattles for the engine, but all they did was give the rattles an odd muffled sound. You could also buy anti-rattles for the doors and fenders, which didn't do much good, either.

That was only the beginning. Over 500 other gadgets were on the market to dress up, diminish or camouflage Lizzie's unique deficiencies. A pair of bumpers sold for \$2.95, a foot accelerator for half a dollar, a steering column brace for 75¢. If you didn't care for the shape of the radiator and had \$11.75, you plunked it down for a snappy Streamline Hood and Radiator Shell. If your instincts were sporty, you could choose between a Greyhound Speedster body at \$68 or a Cyclone Speedster body for \$78.75. To please the fair sex there was a Donna Lee Automobile Disseminator, guaranteed to fill the car with "a faint clean smell of lavender."

Despite these fabulous accessories, most Model T's went their way unadorned and undisguised, doing things no cars had done before and few since. The list of Lizzie's triumphs is long, global, frequently peculiar.

In 1911, Henry Alexander packed a hamper of sandwiches and a thermos of hot tea, climbed into his flivver and drove to the rocky summit of Ben Nevis, highest peak in the British Isles. Uncomplicatedly, Model T's struggled up the steps of the Y.M.C.A. in Columbus, Nebr.; the courthouse in Duluth, Minn., and the state capitol of Tennessee.

The first car sold in Turkey was a Model T. Every doctor on the island of Barbados owned one. Woodrow Wilson purchased a flivver. So did two Russian grand dukes and 19 lesser princes. Arabian sheiks took delivery by the dozen. Indian maharajahs spurned their richly panoplied elephants to ride in state aboard a plain black Ford.

By the dawn of the 1920's it was impossible to travel anywhere in the world without running across a Model T. They were delivering sourdough supplies in Alaska, hauling mail in Australia, toting tourists to the Egyptian pyramids, carrying explorers in the Philippines, and pieces of them kept cropping up in very unlikely places.

Shortly after the end of WWI, an American adventurer driving across a remote area of Palestine broke the drive-shaft pinion on the differential gear. Hiking back to a mud hut village, he had visions of being marooned for months awaiting a replacement from New York. Nosing around the local market, he noticed an Arab measuring dried beans on a primitive scale. Balancing the beans, much to his pleasant surprise, was a Model T drive-shaft pinion. The Arab had picked it up at a British supply depot during the war.

IN THE WAKE of the Model T came Model T humor. No vaudeville show was complete without a flivver story. You heard new ones every day, at work, at the barber's, at the corner saloon, and if some of them were not very funny, the rest were just awful. Example:

Why don't Fords need headlamps? Because they're light enough without them.

If that didn't make grandma laugh fit to bust her stays, granddad was ready with this gem:

Salesman: Can I sell you a speedometer?

Customer: I don't need one. At ten miles an hour my teeth rattle, at 15 my fenders rattle, and when I'm going 20 the transmission falls out.

Or take this salty exchange, dated 1917. "I hear the new Ford isn't very noisy."

"Why is that?"

"They've taken the brass band off the radiator."

Then there was the woman who saved her tin cans for a year and sent them to the Ford company; they sent her a new car and returned the five cans left over. And the farmer who stripped the tin roof from his barn and sent it in. A few days later he received a letter saying, "While your Model T is the worst wreck we have ever seen, we will be able to make repairs and return it to you by the end of the week."

Henry Ford didn't mind those jokes a bit, even the bad ones. Every wisecrack was a free advertisement that kept him laughing all the way to the bank, a trip he made repeatedly. In 1927, The New York Times tabbed Ford and his son Edsel as the richest men on earth, sharing a fortune of \$1,200,000,000. John D. Rockefeller and his son came in a poor second, having a mere \$600 million.

A phenomenal money-maker, the Model T proved a gold mine to the original investors in the Ford Motor Company. Five percent dividends were paid monthly, with frequent special dividends as high as 2,000%. When Henry bought up the stock in order to run the show himself, John Anderson, a lawyer who had invested \$5,000, received \$12,500,000, and the heirs of a banker, John



"It's been dusted."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Gray, were paid \$26 million on his investment of \$10,000. James Couzens, the firm's business manager, held out longer and received over \$29 million. His sister, who reluctantly invested \$100 but wouldn't risk \$200, collected \$95,000 in dividends plus \$260,000 for

her stock. The Dodge brothers, suppliers of Model T engines, came out of the deal with \$25 million, enough to go into the automobile business themselves. It is unlikely any of them minded Model T jokes, either.

Hand in hand with the jokes went myths and fantastic rumors that spread like wildfire. Ford would give a free flivver to anyone sending in a mysterious number from a package of Camels, a prize which also awaited girls who did not bob their hair or wear knickers, or both. Some understood that in addition to unbobbed tresses a woman had to have twins. A recurring fable said you would get a free Model T if you sent in dimes with mint marks spelling FORD, an impossibility since F and R were never used.

The startling success of Model T forced Henry to adopt radically new methods of production. Initially, parts were assembled in various departments, brought to a certain spot in the factory, and the car was put together there. But as demand increased, this time consuming process became unworkable.

To see if an assembly line might be the answer, Ford experimented with the magneto. Under the old system a man working alone spent 20 minutes assembling a magneto. The process was then

(Continued on page 50)

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE

As a Legionnaire, you can protect your family's well-being for as little as 7¢ a day with Official American Legion Life Insurance. Just mail this application with a check for \$4 for a full unit of protection for the rest of 1968 (beginning November 1). *That comes to only \$2 a month!* Normally no medical is required. If your application is not accepted, your \$4 will be promptly refunded. (And now, provided you join the plan before age 70, your coverage can stay in force through age 74.)

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE, DETERMINED BY AGE*		
Age	Basic Full Unit	Total Coverage During 1968
Under 30	\$10,000	\$11,500.00
30-34	8,000	9,200.00
35-44	4,500	5,175.00
45-54	2,200	2,530.00
55-59	1,200	1,380.00
60-64	800	920.00
65-69	500	575.00
70-74	330	379.50

*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces.



OFFICIAL
AMERICAN
LEGION
LIFE
INSURANCE
PLAN

IMPORTANT

If you reside in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey or Puerto Rico, do not use this form. Instead, write to American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas.

MAIL TO:

AMERICAN LEGION
LIFE INSURANCE
PLAN,
P. O. BOX 5609,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
60680

APPLICATION for YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE for MEMBERS of THE AMERICAN LEGION

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT—ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS—CHECK MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____

Permanent Residence _____

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____

Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____

I apply for a Full Unit of insurance at Annual Premium of \$24.00 ☐ or a Half Unit at \$12.00 ☐

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this application:

1. Present occupation? _____ Are you now actively working?

Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason _____

2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____

3. Do you now have, or during the past five years have you had, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or any other serious illness? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give dates and details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19 _____ Signature of Applicant _____

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63

1068

THE MARVELOUS MODEL T FORD (1908-1927)

(Continued from page 49)

broken down into 29 separate operations, cutting the time to 13 minutes. When the line was raised eight inches, the 29 men were able to finish a magneto in seven minutes.

The assembly line method worked so well it was eventually tried on the chassis. A rope and windlass drew the chassis down a line 250 feet long. Six assemblers walked with it, picking up parts and putting them in position, reducing production time for a single chassis from 12 hours and 28 minutes to five hours 50 minutes. Elevation of the assembly line lopped the time to an hour and a half. With the addition of more lines and increased efficiency, Ford was soon making a Model T every ten seconds.

These innovations permitted Ford to keep cutting the price. In 1914, the first year a quarter million were made, you could own a Tin Lizzie for \$490. Two years later the price was down to \$360, reaching an all-time low in 1924 of \$290. Dealers didn't have to sell the car; they just handed them over the counter to waiting customers.

Ford's biggest problem during the younger days of Model T was labor turnover. He solved this in January 1914 by dramatically doubling the daily wage, to \$5, and lowering the hours of labor from nine to eight. That was an unheard of wage in those days and it shook the economic world to its foundations. Eager job seekers converged on the plant by the thousands. Fire hoses had to be used to disperse the mob. Those who were hired found tiny print in the contract they hadn't expected. They had to work for six months to become eligible for the \$5 rate, and they must be worthy of it. Personal habits were rigorously investigated, wages had to be spent in an approved manner. If they passed the probation period, they still couldn't relax, for Henry employed a private police force of ex-boxers, wrestlers and football players to enforce his policies. Less publicized was the fact that a physical handicap was no bar to a job at Ford. There were jobs for the blind, the deaf, the legless, and there were more prison graduates among Ford employees than college graduates. Henry didn't put much faith in a college degree, or in annual model changes.

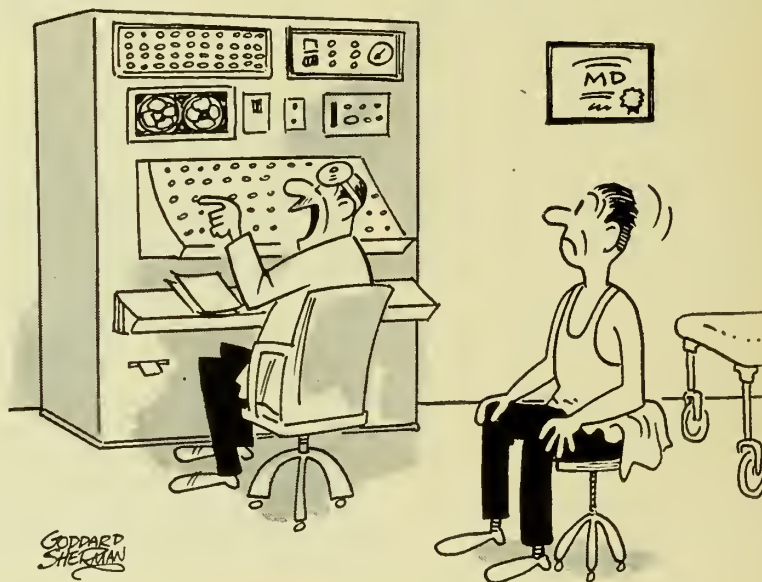
Except for minor improvements, the last Model T was pretty much the same as the first. In 1915 the acetylene headlights were replaced with electric, but Ford hadn't yet got around to providing a battery. The lights worked off a magneto on the flywheel, dimming or brightening depending on speed. At night you had to travel at a good clip to see where you were going. Stopping to read a road sign meant racking the engine, or getting out and lighting a match.

A self-starter was offered in 1919, as an extra, and you could then get demountable rims instead of clincher tires, the Achilles heel of the Model T. To fix a puncture you had to somehow pry the tire from the wheel, a herculean task at best, remove the tube, patch the hole, return the tube to the tire and try to get the tire back in place. An expert needed an hour to finish the job, an amateur could do it in 60 minutes. Then it required another hour to hand pump the tire, which was good for any number of punctures but only lasted 3,000 miles.

The few improvements Ford offered over the years were not enough. By the

Because of its rugged durability, the used Model T became the perfect car for schoolboys, introducing a younger generation to the wonders of the world's most famous vehicle. Decorated with catchy legends—"The tin you love to touch." "Use no hooks," "Capacity 5 gals" — they blossomed around every high school in the land.

From the schoolboy, used Model T's passed to old ear buffs who spent small fortunes restoring them to mint condition, searching for the proper tires, trying to locate authentic acetylene headlamps. Model T clubs sprang up, sponsoring meets, rallies and tours which in turn fostered renewed interest in the fabulous flivver.



"I'll have your diagnosis in just two minutes, Mr. Sneller."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

middle of the 1920s the Model T was beginning to show its age. Other makes in bright colors, with smoothly functioning gearshifts, were catching on. Why buy a flivver and get only the bare essentials when for a little more you could own a flashy, comfortable Chevrolet? The handwriting was on the wall, but Henry didn't see it until 1927. On May 26, 1927, after 19 unrivaled years, the last Model T, No. 15,007,033, rolled from the assembly line. The workers went home, the lights were turned off, and an era came to an end.

While it lasted America went from the horse and buggy to the fast sedan. The year the Model T was born there were 200,000 cars in the United States, moving haltingly on muddy, rutted roads. When flivver production ended, 30 million cars were sweeping effortlessly along broad highways, and half of them were Fords.

But Lizzie's day was far from over.

Just how good was the Model T? Well, some 300,000 are still going strong. True, many are cherished treasures: babied, pampered and reserved for parades. But many others are still in daily service after 50 years. With reasonable care they may continue to shimmy, shake, wheeze and rattle for 50 more. And that marvel of machinery that made it go, the planetary transmission, is the basis of today's automatic drives.

When the Model T went out of production in 1927, Henry Ford unlocked his designing room door and stepped inside. Six months later he introduced his second Model A. "Henry's made a lady out of Lizzie," people said, and perhaps they were right. The Model A was a mighty fine machine. It was a more conventional car, replaced in a few years by the V-8, and many an A is still around. But it wasn't a Model T.

No car can ever be that again.

THE END

Winning numbers have already been selected by electronic computer. No obligation to buy

You may be a winner in our \$100,000.00 RETIREMENT AND VACATION SWEEPSTAKES!

GRAND PRIZE: \$10,000.00 CASH! • TWO 2ND PRIZES • 7,175 PRIZES
HOUSEBOAT OR TRAILER


To claim any prize you may have won you must mail attached official claim certificate to Prize Headquarters

Act now-and WE WILL PAY ONE-HALF of your first order for Hudson vitamins and household drugs-to prove the famous Hudson catalog saves you more!

See the other nationally advertised vitamins and drugs listed side by side with Hudson's famous products. Compare the formulas and the prices. We'll gladly sell you either one. See how Hudson's regular low prices (shown below) save you up to 60%. Now save even more during our \$100,000 Sweepstakes celebration. Order ANY of the


Hudson quality products on this page at HALF the PRICE shown. Prove to yourself the famous Hudson Catalog does indeed give you the biggest values in America today! How? By selling direct to you by mail. There is no middleman. The savings are passed on to you. And remember, by law, ingredients of all vitamin formulas must be shown on the

label. Hudson quality control assures you there are no finer products made at any price. All Hudson products are delivered laboratory fresh to your door with a 30-day money-back guarantee. (If not satisfied return unused portion.) So why pay more? See box below for how to order at HALF PRICE.




ONE-A-DAY⁺
PLUS IRON
100 Tablets ... \$2.87

Hudson
VIODAY
PLUS IRON
100 Tablets ... \$1.65




FORMULA	VIODAY Plus Iron (Hudson)	ONE-A-DAY Plus Iron (Miles Labs.)
Vit. A 1.5 mg.	5,000 U.S.P. Units	5,000 U.S.P. Units
Vit. D 10 mcg.	400 U.S.P. Units	400 U.S.P. Units
Vit. B-1 (Thiamine)	2 mg.	2 mg.
Vit. B-2 (Riboflavin)	2.5 mg.	2.5 mg.
Vit. C (Ascorbic Acid)	50 mg.	50 mg.
Vit. B-6 (Pyridoxine)	1 mg.	1 mg.
Vit. B-12	1 mcg.	1 mcg.
Niacinamide	20 mg.	20 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	1 mg.	1 mg.
Iron (Ferrous Fumarate)	15 mg.	15 mg.

Multiple vitamin and iron formula provides simple protection against iron deficiencies.




EXCEDRIN⁺
100 Tablets ... \$1.59*

Hudson
VANTRIN⁺
100 Tablets ... 89¢




FORMULA	VANTRIN (Hudson)	EXCEDRIN (Bristol Myers)
N-Acetyl-p-Aminophenol (Acetaminophen)	1.5 gr.	1.5 gr.
Salicylamide	2.0 gr.	—
Aspirin	3.5 gr.	—
Caffeine	1.0 gr.	—

Excedrin potencies not listed by manufacturer. High potency pain reliever tablets provide fast, effective, temporary relief from headache, colds, sinusitis and minor arthritic pains.



THERAGRAN⁺
100 Tablets ... \$6.70

Hudson
ADAVITE
100 Tablets ... \$3.45



HUDSON
VITAMIN (HVP) PRODUCTS
World's leading direct-by-mail vitamin, household drug and toiletries company. 89 Seventh Ave., Dept. F-339 New York, N. Y. 10011. 378

MORE MONEY-SAVING COMPARISONS

CORICIDIN 100 Tablets ... \$3.98*
Hudson PERTOC 100 Tablets ... \$1.45
 Effective aid in temporary relief of common cold symptoms, if taken in early stages.

BUFFERIN 100 Tablets ... \$1.49*
Hudson BUFFERED ASPIRIN 100 Tablets 55¢
 Acts fast without upsetting the stomach.

CHOCKS PLUS IRON 100 Tablets ... \$3.50†
Hudson PERX PLUS IRON 100 Tablets \$1.95
 Deliciously flavored vitamins with iron for children.
 †Chocks Plus Iron supplied 60 tablets @ \$2.10

ANACIN 100 Tablets ... \$1.33*
Hudson BITRIN 100 Tablets ... \$.79
 Pain relief formula.

ALLEREST 48 Tablets ... \$2.25
HUDSON ALLERFORM[®] 50 Tablets ... \$1.00
 For the symptomatic relief of hay fever and other upper respiratory allergies.

METAMUCIL 14 oz. ... \$3.00
Hudson REGACILUM 16 oz. ... \$1.85
 Popular vegetable powder which promotes natural elimination.

SOMINEX 72 Tablets ... \$3.59*
Hudson BETAREST 72 Tablets ... \$2.25
 For a 100% effective night's sleep, when taken as directed.



GERITOL⁺
100 Tablets ... \$5.95*

Hudson
GERIBAN[®]
100 Tablets ... \$2.45



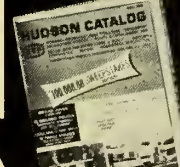
FORMULA	GERIBAN TABLETS (Hudson)	GERITOL TABLETS (J. B. Williams)
Thiamine HCl (B-1)	5 mg.	5 mg.
Riboflavin (B-2)	5 mg.	5 mg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.	75 mg.
Niacinamide	30 mg.	30 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	2 mg.	2 mg.
Pyridoxine (B-6)	0.5 mg.	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B-12 (M.F.)	3 mcg.	3 mcg.
Inositol	20 mg.	20 mg.
Methionine	25 mg.	25 mg.
Choline Bitartrate	25 mg.	25 mg.
Iron (Ferrous Sulf., dried)	50 mg.	50 mg.
Orebilted Brewer's Yeast	50 mg.	50 mg.

A popular formula used for the prevention of dietary iron deficiency and as a daily dietary supplement of the B-Complex vitamins and Vitamin C.

WANT TO STOP SMOKING?

Many heavy smokers have stopped smoking with a four week supply of Smokurb (200 tablets at \$5.90). Smokurb, smoking deterrent chewing gum tablets must work for you or return unused portion in 30 days for money back. Order **SMOKURB** ... \$5.90.

* This offer not available to residents of the Delaware Valley area.



FREE HUDSON CATALOG

Lists HUNDREDS of nationally-advertised products...and HUDSON savings up to 60%. **FREE COPY** with every order, or on request. (Check Box on SWEEPSTAKES CARD)

HOW TO ORDER AT HALF-PRICE:

- Select as many different Hudson products as you want at HALF the price shown — Limit one of each item at HALF-PRICE.
- You may order additional quantities of the same product but only the first at HALF-PRICE.
- List the products on the attached Sweepstakes Card. Be sure to cut out the HALF-PRICE Certificate below and enclose it with your Sweepstakes Card for prompt service.

© Hudson National Inc. 1968 *Price controlled by manufacturer.

1/2 PRICE

HALF PRICE CERTIFICATE

This certificate entitles you to a half-price discount on the purchase of Hudson products as outlined in this announcement.

Offer good until Dec. 31, 1968. ‡

Be sure to include this Certificate when you mail your Card.

1/2 PRICE

1/2 PRICE

Leonard S. Schwartz

Authorized signature

1/2 PRICE

F-339

ARE WE GOING TO GIVE AWAY THE PANAMA CANAL?

(Continued from page 30)

could not be made secure, there was no sense, then or now, in going to the vast trouble of building one.

Most modern comment exaggerates the gravity of the wrong we did to Colombia when we supported Panamanian independence—by omitting history. The tale of our meddling is usually told by beginning about 1900, as if Panama had long been a quiet, contented member of the Colombian Republic until we came along and made trouble.

Panama had actually unsuccessfully separated herself from Colombia many times in the past. She declared her independence as early as 1840 and broke away on several later occasions. But she was no match for the Colombian army. Her status for some 60 years had been that of an unwilling prisoner. When the Colombian Constitution was rewritten in 1856, Panama was not permitted delegates to share in the revision. Colombia was engaged in war with most of her neighbors at the time of the final separation of Panama. Peru, Ecuador and Colombia all claimed the same border territory and fought bloody battles over it. On at least one occasion, Colombia rejected arbitration of a border dispute when it didn't go her way. The point is that, as elsewhere on earth, it was the general rule in South America that your land is what you can take and keep by force. This doesn't erase the moral questions raised by our Panama intervention, but it removes some of the overpiousness from them.

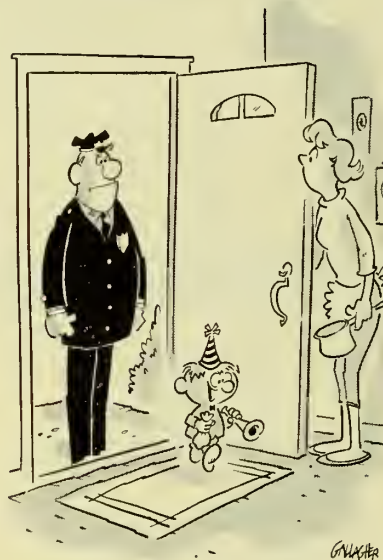
The Encyclopaedia Britannica's Panama article back in 1913 noted, in a passage since stricken, that securing the revolution was no great feat, because Panama had been in a constant state of ferment against Colombia over the years. Its current article on Colombia notes that from 1831 to 1903 Colombia was "carrying on intermittent civil war" that was a "constant drain on the manhood and resources of the country" which obstructed "development of . . . progress in transportation." Meanwhile, the whole world had a stake in an inter-ocean canal to remove the barrier to shipping that the American continents interposed between the two great oceans.

Thus, the rights and wrongs of the events of those days actually depend on how the teller spins his tale.

Be all this as it may, the popular version of history in Panama virtually guarantees that there will never be an end to agitation against *any* treaty we sign. Franklin Roosevelt's concessions did not mollify, they excited ambition for more while disarming us. Eisenhower's ditto. And it is in the nature of Latin politics, abetted by Communist propaganda, that in the long run we will have treaty and security problems, without end, whether

we do or don't negotiate new treaties with Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica or Nicaragua. Trouble is the extra price we pay for providing the canal for the world. The last three would probably be the nicest to us for the longest time, for the sake of getting the new canal, with all the wealth it brings, away from Panama.

But only a fool would predict that in the end history would not repeat itself. Sen. J. William Fulbright, in 1964, almost spelled that out in an argument in



"Swell party, Mom!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

which he stopped just short of the point where it would touch long-range truth. Arguing for concessions to Panama, he pointed out that the canal is the biggest thing in the life of Panama, while it is just one of hundreds of big deals for us, and far from the biggest deal. Therefore, we should be tolerant and understanding of the Panamanians, and not begrudge them concessions that are big to them though not to us.

There is a lot of truth in this, and we should be tolerant and cooperative with Panama in all trivial things and in many larger matters that are not vital.

But Fulbright underrated the truth of his own argument. What he said will *always* be so. The canal will be the central issue of Panamanian politics for all time no matter what we concede, for the very reasons he stated.

Meanwhile, the concessions now sought go to vital matters in which there is no room for sentiment about what would be a nice thing to do. The clamor goes right to the security of the canal, the control of its operation, its actual ownership and all that goes with that, and the tolls to be paid by the shippers of the world.

A few years back there was a vocal movement afoot to internationalize the canal under UN management. The most valid argument put forth was that the canal is a thing of international interest, existing for the good of world shipping rather than private national interests. (The worst argument probably was that the UN is competent to manage it, even without lone members of the Security Council holding a veto power over matters involving the canal's security.)

The United States has always managed the canal as an international waterway, and recognized the interests of the shipping of all nations to use it at reasonable rates. It has never been a profit-making deal to us, nor have tolls ever paid us the combined cost of construction, operation and security.

Panama's central interest is in profit for Panama. She demands an ever larger share of the gross revenue without bearing the costs of operation. The new treaties would require raising ship tolls to satisfy Panama's concept of the canal as a profit-maker for her. Students there in recent years have been trained to clamor for 50% of the tolls.

Panama gets about \$2 million a year from tolls and vastly more in economic benefits.

While some of *our* champions of the new treaties are little more than the sort of eggheads that always love to give away U.S. interests, as if it were their own largesse and generosity, this is obviously not the case with the leading proponents. Senator Mansfield is not on record, generally, for selling us down the river. If President Johnson were of a mind to abandon American interests for the sake of making a grandstand play, he'd never have stuck his neck out to defend our interests in Asia at such personal cost and pain to him.

It seems plain that men like Johnson, Mansfield and Robert Anderson (who negotiated the treaties) really believe that we will actually make out better and enhance all of our Latin relations if we concede almost everything. In short, they believe there is an end to concessions somewhere, after which harmony will be assured. From what little they do say, it is plain that, like Fulbright, they think there is an end to the road.

The opponents of the treaties think no such thing. They see, with considerable logic, that the new treaties are a step to something worse for both the United States and Panama's leading families, just as F. D. Roosevelt's surrender of the peacekeeping power was a step to something worse for law and order in the Canal Zone. What worse could lie ahead?

Consider that the Communists have never made a serious effort to take over the government of Panama, though they

(Continued on page 56)

HE'S AVERAGING \$20,000 WORKING 6 MONTHS A YEAR

**NO COLLEGE... NO EXPERIENCE
NO SELLING—Yet Joe Miller
Made The Move To Top Money
Fast. Read How He Did It.**

When Joe Miller walked to a mailbox that day in Duncan, Oklahoma, the things he wanted in life seemed far beyond his reach.

He wanted a lot more money. He wanted to break free of his deadend job. He wanted independence, security. He wanted a new future—one that wouldn't just dribble away in disappointment.

Chances looked dim. Joe had no college. His only experience was in his old job. He couldn't just quit and hope.

But when Joe Miller dropped his envelope in that mailbox, everything he wanted suddenly became possible. *It was the single most profitable act of his life.* It changed everything. Yet, all he had done was mail a coupon like the one you have at the bottom of this page.

FREE BOOK PUT JOE MILLER ON THE ROAD TO BIG INCOME

That coupon brought Joe a fascinating, free book from Universal Schools—the same book you can have in just a few days. It's an eye-opener! It tells the little-known story of a world of opportunity all around you in the booming Accident Investigation field.

It was all new to Joe. Like most men, he'd hardly ever heard of Accident Investigation. He didn't know the first thing about it. Yet, Joe Miller felt he had found the perfect opportunity.

And he had! Soon Joe was moving ahead in the most exciting, new career imaginable. His first full year he made \$14,768.72! *Since then he's averaged \$20,000 working about six months a year.* The rest of the time he just relaxes and takes it easy.

JOE MILLER LEARNED THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS IN JUST 30 MINUTES!

Joe skimmed through Universal's free book in 30 minutes and changed his life. He learned many money-making facts. But the three points that showed Joe the way to real success are these:

FREE PLACEMENT SERVICE

Universal Schools provides prompt, effective job placement help in any part of the United States and Canada. More than 1,000 companies have requested and receive our monthly list of graduates. Universal trains and places more men in the Accident Investigation field than any other school. Or, if you would prefer to start your own full or part time business, we will show you exactly how to do it.



● That Accident Investigation is one of the biggest service businesses today—a \$19 billion industry booming to new growth every year. It's safe from layoffs, recession and automation because accidents keep right on happening no matter what the economic conditions.

● That more and more men are urgently needed to investigate and settle some 22 million accidents and losses every year for insurance and other companies—and the accident rate goes up steadily.

● That for nearly 20 years Universal Schools' training-by-mail plan has been the path to success for hundreds of men in this profitable, fast-growing field—most of them men with no college and no experience.

So there it was. The opportunity of a lifetime and the way to grab it. Joe did—fast. He enrolled for Universal's correspondence training at the mere cost of cigarette money.

HE TRAINED WITHOUT RISK, IN HIS SPARE TIME AT HOME

It was suprisingly easy. Joe simply studied his lessons-by-mail. He did it in his spare time, at home, at his own pace. He didn't risk a single paycheck because he kept right on with his old job while he trained.

In brief, clear, interesting lessons, Joe learned exactly how to step in and start making money quickly in Accident Investigation. And, obviously, that's what he did. But even today, successful as he is, Joe says: "If at any time I'm in doubt, I refer to my Universal books."

Joe Miller's income is unusually high and it is not typical of the industry. He's

become a busy specialist in storm loss adjusting. But it does show the huge potential in Accident Investigation—even for men with no college and no experience. For example, here are some reports from recent Universal students:

My income has more than doubled."
—James T. Woodruff of Louisiana.

"An immediate 40% increase in wages."
—Bill Ruhnke of Missouri.

"A raise every three months for the next two years, plus new car and expense account."
—Oscar Singletary of Georgia.

"Approximately 25% increase in wages, plus \$125 a month for car expense."
—J. J. Dubreuil of Maryland.

"My salary has increased by 63%."
—Marcel Roy, Canada.

FIND YOUR OPPORTUNITY NOW! SEND FOR FREE BOOK TODAY

In a matter of days, you can have in your hands the same book that put Joe Miller and so many others on the road to new success. There's no obligation. No salesman will call on you. Simply mail the coupon below or send a card to Universal Schools, 6801 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas 75205.

Read why Accident Investigation is today's most exciting career... about the many spare time or full time job opportunities open to men everywhere... the stories of successful Universal students, with names and locations... about Universal's respected no-risk training plan and free placement service.

But act quickly! Take that money-making walk to a mailbox. Send your coupon today.

Approved for Veterans' Training

MAIL NOW FOR YOUR BIG, FREE BOOK

Universal Schools, Dept. AL-10
6801 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas 75205

Please rush my free book on earnings and opportunities in Accident Investigation. No obligation. No salesman will call.

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Code _____



ARE WE GOING TO GIVE AWAY THE PANAMA CANAL?

(Continued from page 54)

have proved their ability to sway mobs and elections over the years.

Why no concerted effort to take full control, as was successful in Cuba and is attempted in many Latin nations with armed guerrilla bands, etc? For 50 years Panama has been the most special Latin target of Communist world power dreams, spelled out in the time of Lenin as being of extreme strategic importance.

For years Castro has been sending agents into Panama, almost at will. For even longer, Panama's own Communist clique has been active in anti-American thought-control in schools, at the rural crossroads and in tight little organizations in the cities.

One Panamanian President in recent decades made a concerted effort to put them down—the late, assassinated Jose Antonio Remon. Remon was also outstanding as a Panamanian President who attempted to make the most of U.S. aid in terms of developing the country's non-Canal resources. As sober a journal as the Christian Science Monitor reported some years back that the wealthier families in Panama are engaged in so much special privilege that they welcome anti-American agitation to divert attention from themselves and their doings. If the Monitor will publish that, why not Panama's Communists and world Communism? Why no Red drumbeating to unseat Panama's "ruling classes"?

Realists in Congress, such as Rep. Flood, see no mystery in it. Our 1903 treaty gives us sovereignty in the Canal Zone—a firm, legal footing there. There is no hope that a Red regime in Panama could negotiate a treaty with us in which we would sign away our Zone sovereignty. But the old families might negotiate such a treaty. So *until* we sign away our sovereignty, it suits Red aims to maintain the "ruling classes." Indeed, the present unratified treaties negotiated under Robles would specifically "abrogate" the 1903 treaty, and set a schedule for granting full Panamanian sovereignty over the Zone.

The new treaties would desert America's legal right to the Canal Zone and rely more on faith in good future relations than on anything else. The official U.S. assumption must be that we will always deal with the "fine old families," and that we will have gotten the mob off of their necks by giving up so much. Would we?

Once the Senate ratifies the treaties, it will be a new ballgame. We will have renounced our sovereignty. The only logical Communist view would be that the time had finally come to turn the mob on the "fine old families," drive them out of power, and let us have our "dealings based on faith" with a Communist regime in Panama. Should we

contest that, we'd find that we had fore-sworn all legal right to contest it. We'd then be in a pretty pickle if a Red Panamanian government told us to get the hell out. The "fine old families" would be in a worse pickle. Many of them would probably be lined up, as in Cuba, as "enemies of the people." They would naturally cry to us for assistance after having induced us to sign away any right to assist them. What would we do then? That's a good question, and one for the Senate here and the regime in Panama to ponder in depth. Must we have a



"I meant throw the fish back, not your wife. . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Bay of Pigs in Panama? If a Red regime in Cuba would haul in Soviet missiles, does anyone doubt that a Red regime in Panama would invite Soviet or Chinese "technicians" in to operate and "defend" the Canal? Probably not while we have a legal right there, on which we could justify the sternest resistance under firm international law. But would they hesitate a minute if we sign away all legal right? For years Panamanian Red leaders have been "going to school" in Red Chinese doctrine.

We don't have the legal right, at present, to put down an insurrection against the government in Panama, outside of the Canal Zone. We had it, under the 1903 treaty, but F.D.R. signed it away some 30 years ago.

There's an outside chance that a Communist uprising against Panama's government would not *immediately* follow ratification of the present treaties. One of the three new treaties provides for giving away any new canal in Panama. There could be a delay to give us a chance to give them a better canal than the present one before taking over.

A new canal in Panama is only discussed in terms of a sea-level canal. There is very little chance that we'd ever actually dig one. Our Administration and

the Senate might sign a treaty to deal with control of it, but none will be built without the consent of the House of Representatives. The money to build it cannot be appropriated by treaty, and there will have to be a big change in the House before it would ever appropriate the billions needed to scoop out a sea-level canal in Panama under the terms of the proposed treaty.

Most discussion of a sea-level canal advertises a cost estimate of under one billion dollars, by using atomic blasting. But that's a joke. The population density along the present canal route will never make atomic blasting scientifically possible there. No atom-blasted canal is remotely feasible there, and a new route through wild country must be used. But it is politically ridiculous to propose that we atom-blast a canal anywhere in *any* other country, even though the Atomic Energy Commission *might* be able to solve all the technical problems. We are treaty-bound—under international agreements limiting uses of atomic reactions—not to do it now. Even if we were to do it in a totally safe manner the howls would go up all over the world that the American imperialists were wantonly disregarding the rights and lives of innocent people. Every miscarriage, cancer case, premature death and malformed birth in Latin America would be blamed on us, even if the radioactivity didn't go two miles. We aren't going to atom-blast a canal in another country unless we have completely lost our wits.

A sea-level canal dug by conventional methods would cost between \$3 billion and \$5 billion today, and probably far more before we'd ever get to it.

Nobody talks about the political blackmail that any sea-level canal could lead to. The Isthmus is what dams the westward trend of the Gulf Stream, turning it north to warm Europe instead of flowing into the Pacific. A sea-level Isthmus canal would be a neat hole in the dike which, if enlarged, could freeze much of Europe. Central France is at the latitude of Nova Scotia, while densely populated Europe north of there runs far up to and above Newfoundland and James Bay. Only the Gulf Stream keeps much of Europe, as well as parts of the U.S. and Canada, from being a land of ice, snow and tundra. In a tense situation, an Asiatic nation could at least threaten to blast any tidal lock in a sea-level canal and set the Caribbean to pouring through an ever widening gap into the Pacific. Let Red Chinese doctrine rule Panama and a sea-level canal there would be a constant sword of Damocles hanging over all North Atlantic nations. What the total effect on world climate would be no man can estimate, but a sea-level canal in the Isthmus would be a political monster in an unbalanced and often irrational world. In fact, the Isthmus is so vol-

canically alive that a natural disaster turning a sea-level canal into an inter-ocean torrent is, though remote, not impossible.

Panama is at the bottom of a huge bowl that presently traps the Gulf Stream in the Caribbean south of Cuba. Its normal escape is around the point of Yucatan and then northeast between Cuba and Florida, hence along our Atlantic coast to northern Europe. The Caribbean side of Panama has a sea level several feet higher than the Pacific side. Prevailing easterly winds across the Atlantic power the Gulf flow by piling up warm waters on the east coast of Central America.

If good sense prevails, we will either improve the present canal where it is, under the existing treaty, or look to a new non-sea-level one along the old Lake Nicaragua site. We still have exclusive rights to build the Lake Nicaragua canal, but no treaty spelling out under what conditions.

We should build no new canal anywhere unless we get a treaty that is ironclad as our original 1903 treaty on all questions that touch on interference by local politics or insurrections. Panamanians are so brainwashed that no such treaty is today possible with Panama. Even its main university has flaunted a huge sign "The Canal is Ours," a statement that flies in the face of every fact. It is virtually a local billboard attesting to Harding's statement that Panamanians are not taught the truth about their own history. ("The Oil is Ours" is a Communist slogan in Brazil, Rep. Flood notes.)

Teddy Roosevelt didn't invent the "necessary conditions" under which we should build and operate a canal in the Isthmus. They had been recognized by Presidents Grant and Hayes, going as far back as 1872, and our experience in Panama to date only emphasizes their necessity.

If we improve the present canal where it is, we should sit tight on what remains of the old treaty since no revision is possible that would not weaken the necessary guarantees.

We are in a good position to cancel the three treaties that have been negotiated (ie: fail to ratify them). It is usually embarrassing to negotiate treaties and then not ratify them, but incoming Panamanian President Arias has already attacked them so strenuously (because he wanted more) that we could tear them up right now without any real embarrassment. If we insist upon no further weakening of the present treaty and get howls and screams and more mobs rampaging in Panama, we should start negotiating immediately with Nicaragua for a new canal. Nicaragua would undoubtedly give us a favorable treaty, though of course radical heat would be

(Continued on page 58)

If you want to Stop Smoking,

Here's How!

by Y. A. Tittle



Y. A. Tittle is a former great NFL quarterback, one of the most productive passers in the history of professional football. He is now a successful insurance executive and backfield coach for the San Francisco Forty-Niners.

You need a lot of desire as well as co-operation to be a successful quarterback in tough professional football. You really have to want to make good—but even that isn't enough without plenty of help from your teammates.

There's no substitute for the same kind of desire if you want to stop smoking—and I assume you have it because you're reading this ad—but, luckily, there now is something to help you. It's a little white pill called Bantron.

After my doctor advised me to stop smoking I made many starts—with no success. Just as I needed help on the football field, I found that desire, alone, wasn't enough to stop smoking. Then Bantron was recommended to me by a friend. Bantron did the job! I stopped smoking completely in 5 days and I'm proud to say I haven't smoked in well over a year.

It's like quarterbacking my team to a championship. It was a real accomplishment.

Maybe you have the desire to stop smoking but can't! If you want help in quitting, take Bantron.

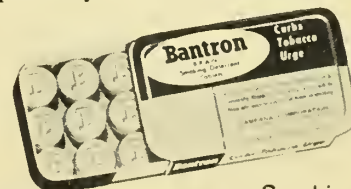
I've learned that clinical evidence has established that Bantron is more than 80% effective in helping chronic chain smokers give up smoking completely. Extensive research work at a great American University has shown that 4 out of 5 patients who had a desire to stop smoking

were able to do so within one week with the help of Bantron. Even those who didn't stop completely cut down drastically.

Bantron simply acts as a substitute for the nicotine in your system and helps curb the desire for tobacco with a harmless, non-habit forming drug called lobeline. The result is that you feel no pangs of withdrawal and no desire to smoke.

Bantron is easy and pleasant to take; doesn't affect your taste for food or anything else. It really worked wonders for me. Even now, when I think of smoking, I just take Bantron instead. I recommend Bantron to everyone who wants to stop smoking quickly and easily. Try it. You'll be amazed with the results, just as I was. It really works!

Bantron is so safe when taken as directed that you can get it in the United States and Canada at all drug stores without a prescription. It has even been granted a patent by the U.S. Government.



Bantron®
Smoking
Deterrent
Tablets
A CAMPANA PRODUCT

ARE WE GOING TO GIVE AWAY THE PANAMA CANAL?

(Continued from page 57)

generated to block that. In the long run we could expect more of the same in Nicaragua, since however friendly the government might be the same old pressures would be generated there.

We could probably give Panama the present canal, or let her contest her title to it with Colombia, if we open a new, more capacious one in Nicaragua. Nicaragua offers a shorter route to all ships with northern destinations. If Panama proposed to jack the tolls up, she'd get little traffic. We would presumably hold to our practice, in Nicaragua, of operating the new canal on a non-profit basis for the good of all nations.

Probably nothing would be healthier for the good of all nations than to break the canal monopoly and set up two competing ones. Whether Panama could make a go of the old canal if she had to face up to the realities of operating it and paying the bills, is a question. So far, there has been no indication that Panama even understands the bookkeeping of the present canal. Statements about costs and "profits" coming out of Panama, even from high government officials, have been unrealistic for many years.

In round numbers, tolls through the present canal have been in the area of \$50-\$60 million a year. Under the original treaty we paid Panama \$250,000 a year with no costs to her. In 1939 we raised that to \$430,000, which was fair enough (we'd devalued the dollar). In 1955 we jacked that up to \$1,930,000, under the Eisenhower-Remon treaty. Hardly a year had passed when the Panamanian foreign ministry cried for one half of the gross tolls. Tolls in 1957 were \$50.7 million, but the net operating income was only \$3.8 million (that is, roughly \$47 million was operating costs.) Panama's \$1.9 million came out of the net of \$3.8 million, leaving us \$1.9 million, which could not have covered the classified costs of defense and security of the canal.

"The ink was hardly dry on the 1955 treaty," notes Rep. Flood, when Panama's Deputy Foreign Minister, Ernesto Castillero, demanded half the tolls (about \$25 million) and chose a student conference as his platform. Not only did the students immediately proclaim that 50-50 on the tolls was thereafter their minimum demand, but Castillero's boss, the foreign minister, backed him up. When the then President, Ernesto De La Guardia, Jr., suggested that 50-50 was "unrealistic" in view of the United States' bearing of all the costs, he was flayed unmercifully from all sides and went into political decline.

Other events that followed the Eisenhower-Remon treaty stress the fruitlessness of expecting less agitation and fewer

demands when concessions are made. The great clamor for "sovereignty" in the Zone, with mobs invading the Zone and planting Panamanian flags there, followed the signing of the treaty, and hit violent peaks in 1958 and 1964.

It is astonishing that either we or Panama would ever have negotiated a new treaty that "abrogates" the 1903 treaty. The 1903 treaty, and agreements with Colombia that its abrogation would violate, are the legal basis for Panama's independence from Colombia. We have treaties with other countries that the new ones would also violate—including one with Britain in which we assume responsibility on an international basis for operating the canal and guaranteeing the rights of all nations to use it under stated conditions. We cannot give the existing canal to Panama and still guarantee those conditions unless we first build another that we do control.

The Colombian matter is no idle one, and Colombia has already taken notice of it. Merely by abrogating our 1903 guarantee of Panama's independence, Colombia's claims to the restoration of its Panamanian state would be reopened. Our 1922 treaty with Colombia made amends for the separation of Panama, and in return Colombia recognized Panama. We guaranteed free traffic through the canal for Colombian war vessels, and free military transport over the Panamanian railway any time the Canal might be closed. We guaranteed Colombia preferential tolls for commercial traffic through the canal. Until then our sovereignty in the Canal Zone was imperfect, as was our ownership of the canal and railway. Panama had granted them to us "in perpetuity" but Colombia still had a claim on them in court, if not on the battlefield. It was Colombia who gave us our final title, for in 1922 she, by treaty, vested title to Canal and Railway "entirely and absolutely in the United States." If we violate *that* treaty we lose sound title to pass on to anyone.

The American legality of the construction of the present canal stands on an act of Congress (The Spooner Bill), passed in 1902. The Spooner Bill set as one of the conditions the perpetual operation of the canal by the United States. The new treaties would not just dispose of questions of sovereignty, as a treaty may, but would give to Panama materials and structures running into many millions of dollars, contrary to the terms of the legislation under which the original appropriations to place them in Panama were authorized.

None of this property, say many House members, can be legally disposed of by a treaty arranged by the President and approved by the Senate. Approving bills must go through both houses of Con-

gress in the normal way, and be open to hearings and public discussion.

The House might have no recourse if the President and the Senate should just go ahead and give the property away by treaty, ignoring the authority of the House over the disposal of government property. But it is hardly likely that that will happen. Anger over the new treaties is so great in the House that it could have its innings the next time appropriations for anything in Panama are before it. If the House can't pass on treaties, it controls the expenditure of every cent in Panama. There won't be a new canal, or improvements of the present one, without money bills OK'd by the House. Neither any President nor any Senate is likely to ratify a Panamanian treaty that throws the House into a rage. Nor does the climate in the Senate today suggest that it has any majority love for the new treaties.

By now, the reader of these words has read enough, perhaps, to agree with our opening statement that the Panama Canal is a loused-up deal. You *might* be able to secure House document 474; 89th Congress; 2nd Session, which is 512 pages (plus index) of selected addresses by Rep. Daniel J. Flood on "Isthmian Canal Policy Questions." Rep. Flood is a respecter of the record, and his selected addresses are very much to the record. He is also pretty well balanced for he does not hesitate to include some of the clobbering he has taken.

One of the sad things about the Canal situation is that there is no shortage of Panamanians who see things as they are. The United States surely has more friends than enemies in Panama. You can find them in all walks of life—simple farmers, laborers and shopkeepers, professional men and among the governing class. But ever since F.D.R. signed away some of our security rights, their hand has been weakened. The stranglehold of leftists of all breeds on political thinking in the schools; the capacity of the radicals to organize mobs and the artistry of the Communists in inventing inflammatory issues are the things that control the political passions. In a country of over one million, the standard trick is to bring a mob of a few hundred to a few thousand down on the legislature in Panama City. They intersperse their demands with enough patriotic slogans to disarm the conservatives and put the fear of the Lord in government and legislature. The shriek, the slogan, the rocks and stones hold sway over sober thought. This is standard operating procedure for radical hanky panky all over the world and—more recently—in the United States. But unreasonable concession to this kind of stuff is the food on which it grows.

Today it has grown fat in Panama. Possibly nothing but a Nicaraguan canal can cure the disease.

THE END

HOW ACCURATE ARE THE POLLS? U.S.-USSR AIR SERVICE. MONEY MATTERS.

Now that the Presidential polls (Gallup, Harris, etc.) again are all over the front pages, bear this in mind as you study them:

The "polls" are based on 1) samples, and 2) the laws of probability. That is, the researchers interview from 1,500 to about 2,000 representative persons per poll so that mathematically their percentage figures should be within 1% or 2% of the "truth." But:

- If the percentages are close, you get into statistical toss-ups. For example, suppose a poll shows Candidate A has 37% and Candidate B has 35%. According to the laws of probability, Candidate A's "true" percentage lies between 35% and 39%; and B's lies between 33% and 37%. So now it's up to you to figure out whether: 1) A really is ahead of B, or vice versa, 2) they are in a tie, or 3) A is giving B a mild shellacking.

- What do you do with the undecided vote? This can run to 10% or thereabouts.

- How do you judge the "timing" factor? Since there is a time lag between the date the poll is taken and the date it appears publicly, how do you assess the number of people who may have had a change-of-heart?

★ ★ ★

The inauguration of a direct New York-Moscow air service signals that: 1) the Soviet Union wants to broaden its air operations to a worldwide scale, and 2) the United States is doing likewise. So now each nation has agreed to let the other land on its soil (via Aeroflot and Pan Am).

Travel to Russia by indirect routes, of course, long has been possible. In fact, about 30,000 U.S. citizens visited the USSR in 1967 and about that many will do so this year. If this type of tourism arouses your curiosity, here are some quick facts:

You need a visa to get into Russia—obtainable only if you have booked your passage and accommodations through a travel agency accredited with Intourist (the official Russian agency) and paid in advance. Direct round-trip airfare to Russia costs \$730 to \$815 Economy Class (depending on season); \$548 for a 21-day excursion, and \$1,110 First Class. Good hotel accommodations are expensive: \$40 per day for two people, which includes a guide and some travel (but not meals). "Package" deals are cheaper.

You can sight-see in more than 100 places, though most travelers concentrate on three—Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. Photography is permitted freely. There's no tipping. Credit cards are not accepted. The people and officials are polite, though the language barrier is enormous. You can see lots of "cultural" spots, but don't expect the kind of shopping or nightlife you find in Paris or Copenhagen. In short, it's "interesting" and "historical," though somewhat on the drab side.

★ ★ ★

The tags on most items you buy will keep going up the rest of this year, as will the cost of services. A major reason? Wages have been rising by 6% or more, thus pushing up prices.

You will notice this particularly in clothing and textile products (such as carpets), appliances and autos. Building and rental costs, too, are marching ahead briskly.

As for food, there will be some slight increases—but no real surge. Supplies are plentiful, and any hikes will be due largely to additional processing and transportation costs.

Just about everybody writes checks these days—but how do you stop payment on one if you have a change of mind? Here are the basic rules:

- Certified checks and cashiers' checks can't be stopped.
- Ordinary checks can be stopped by notifying your own bank orally and then confirming in writing. The oral direction is good for 14 days, the written direction for six months (after which it must be renewed if the check still is floating around somewhere).

- A stop-payment order should be made in a hurry, because if the check is cashed before the stop-payment order is broadcast, you're out of luck.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

FREE
TABLE & CHAIR CATALOG FROM
MONROE

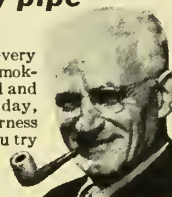


Buy quality banquet equipment at direct-from-factory prices.
WRITE TODAY!

THE MONROE TABLE CO.
69 Church St., Colfax, Iowa 50054

DON'T QUIT SMOKING before giving my pipe a 30 Day Trial

New principle that contradicts every idea you've ever had about pipe smoking. I guarantee it to smoke cool and mild hour after hour, day after day, without rest, without bite, bitterness or sludge. To prove it, I'll let you try a new Carey Pipe. Send your name and address today for my free complete trial offer. Write:



E. A. CAREY, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Dept. 248-L, Chicago 40

SECRETS OF TEACHING MUSIC YOURSELF

This Money-Saving Way

YES! Teach yourself Piano, Guitar, ANY instrument—even if you don't know a note now! Famous proven Course makes it easy as A-B-C. Play actual pieces right away. FREE BOOKLET. U.S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC Studio 4610, Port Washington, N. Y. 11050. (Est. 1898. Lic. N.Y. State Educ. Dept.) Tear out this ad.



MARTIN'S FLAGS

★ ALL KINDS
★ ALL SIZES

DISPLAYS FOR ORGANIZATIONS—TOWNS-SCHOOLS-FAIRS



Prompt shipment. Ask for our colorful WHOLESALER Catalog No. 68A

MARTIN'S FLAG CO., FORT DODGE, IOWA 50501

LEARN MEAT CUTTING

Train quickly in 8 short weeks at Toledo for a bright future with security in vital meat business. Big pay, full-time jobs—HAVE A PROFITABLE MARKET OF YOUR OWN! Time payment plan available. Diploma given. Job help. Thousands of successful graduates. OUR 45th YEAR! Send now for big new illustrated FREE catalog. No obligation. C-1. Approved. NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEAT CUTTING Dept. A-11, Toledo, Ohio 43604



NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges,
Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, will get you FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today to W. S. Rice, Inc., Adams, N. Y. Dept. 8P

ABUSIVE PHONECALLS AS A FEDERAL OFFENSE

(Continued from page 24)

were bought by obscene abusers, among others. The allegations are that a man bought lists, from computer dating services for single girls, and sold them to passersby. He put up posters in Times Square bookstores offering the women's phone numbers to the public. The New York Bureau of Consumer Frauds and Protection took him to court, alleging that the subscribers to the supposed dating services were beset with unwanted calls around the clock that induced "great anxiety and fear."

Nobody has classified the typical kinds of abusive callers.

Many are moved by private grudges and personal enmity.

In a small Pennsylvania town, the police chief was identified as the source of harassing calls to families of people he'd helped convict.

In a case now under appeal, a woman was fined \$1,000 for obscene, anonymous harassment of a prosecuting attorney with whom she had previously been involved in criminal actions in court. He recognized her voice.

A fire department told police it had received 500 "silent calls" over a considerable period of time. The polarity trap ran down the "culprit." It was a six-year-old girl who was trying to dial "weather."

A juvenile went to a detention home when he was identified as the source of a long string of false reports to police, fire department, ambulance services.

Police recommended that a 15-year-old boy get psychiatric help when he was caught harassing information operators "for kicks."

One type of abuser that is quite common abuses women with obscenities when their husbands are away. That

often makes the detective work a little easier, by seeking and often finding the offender among people who could know when the husband is away—neighbors, "friends," his fellow employees, etc.

Calls to police departments falsely reporting that a bomb is about to go off somewhere are so common that some state laws provide special penalties for them.

vidual who seeks some sort of public notice or offers a letter for publication, lest he be harassed by phone and mail on matters that have little or nothing to do with the original notice.

Certain types of published personal notices seeking help lead to criminal extortion attempts that prey on the knowledge gained from the notice. During the Korean war a criminal ring was broken up that was soliciting funds under false pretences from the parents of servicemen



"Oh, it's simply beautiful, darling . . . Now let's see your room!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Anyone who is in the news—especially if in connection with something that's either controversial or extremely personal—may expect annoying phonecalls and mail, if not threats. Many magazines, including this one, are reluctant to publish the exact street address of an indi-

missing in action. Their approach was based on notices that appeared on these pages. Missing persons notices are misused in so many ways that this magazine stopped publishing them years ago.

At the federal telephone hearings, Col. William Temple reported that more than 200 abusive calls to service families, mostly in connection with Vietnam, were on record with the Defense Department. They gloated over deaths; falsely reported deaths; tried to extort money, or were threatening. New state laws, stepped up enforcement and wide publicity appeared to have slowed down their frequency from a high of 87 known to have been placed in May 1966. Col. Temple felt, as did the Legion's witness, that a federal law would further inhibit these calls. The Defense Department is still concerned with a considerable volume of abusive mail of this same character to service families.

Male sex exhibitionism in faceless form is a recurrent theme in the large number of abusive calls to women that are, as the laws state, not profane but obscene. Women are the targets of far more abusive calls not based on grudges than men. A New York nurse advised the writer that many nurses are abused

HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS?

To insure that your magazine will follow you if you've changed your address recently or expect to shortly, fill out this coupon and mail to: Circulation Dep't, The American Legion Magazine, P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. Also, notify your post adjutant.

ATTACH ADDRESS LABEL FROM YOUR CURRENT ISSUE IN THIS SPACE OR PRINT OLD ADDRESS

PLEASE PRINT

Date _____

NAME _____ POST NO. _____

(MEMBER'S NAME)

CARD NO. _____ YEAR _____ DEPT. _____

(INCLUDE LETTER PREFIX)

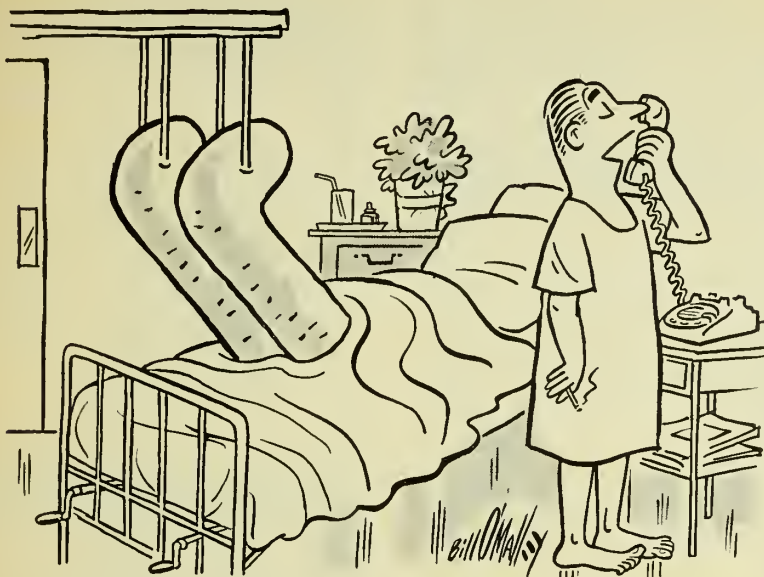
NEW ADDRESS _____

(STREET)

(ROUTE OR P.O. BOX)

CITY or TOWN _____ STATE _____

(ZIP CODE)



"Gotta hang up now—someone's coming down the hall—and I'm expecting the insurance adjuster."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

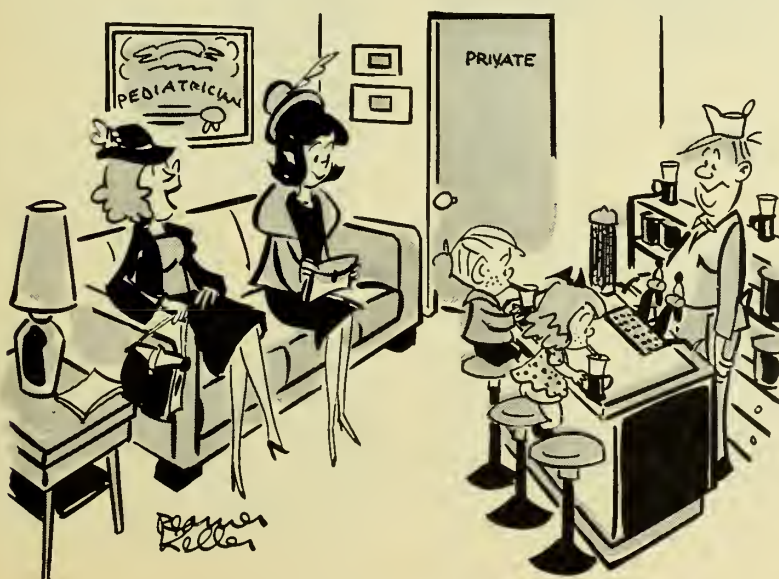
by phone, that she is hesitant to talk on the phone to anyone who doesn't immediately identify himself as a friend.

Will the number of such calls ever be substantially reduced? Phone company officials believe that if the number of convictions continues rising (as they expect it will) and that if convictions get plenty of publicity, the use of phones for anonymous harassment will decline.

In addition to the devices to trap offenders we have already discussed, the phone companies have other means. Some are most effective if they are not generally known, and the companies don't wish to tell how they work. Mean-

while, Bell Labs has a device which may yet identify a human by a record of his voice as unerringly as by fingerprint. It is the "voice print" which makes a visual record of the energy pattern of one's speech. No two people have the same speech energy pattern, its designer claims. He says that while laymen can't read a voice print as easily as they can a fingerprint, a technician can easily tell if two voice prints were made by the same person. The voice print has wide acceptability, but it failed a court test in New Jersey.

In this case, a Plainfield man appealed
(Continued on page 62)



"The children won't have any other doctor."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

B/NGO GAME SUPPLIES

Automatic Cards, Marker Cords, Electric Blowers, Flashboards, Throwaway Sheets or Tickets, Cages, Balls, Etc. for any size Bingo Party.

EVERYTHING YOU NEED FROM ONE SOURCE

FREE BULLETINS give you HUNDREDS of IDEAS (over 400,000 printed words) to help you build successful BINGO PARTIES. WRITE TODAY FOR FREE INFORMATION... please include name and address of your Organization.

FREE IDEAS FOR BINGO PARTIES!

The "BINGO KING" CO., Inc.

DEPT. 466 BOX 1178, ENGLEWOOD, COLO. 80110

FREE OUTFIT STARTS YOU IN BIG MONEY SHOE BUSINESS!



Run your own profitable 'shoe store' business from home in spare or full time. We give you—FREE—complete Starting Outfit that makes you \$217.00 EXTRA each month for just 2 easy orders a day. You feature 275 fast-selling dress, sport, work shoe styles for men

and women. Air-cushion shoes, many other special features! Sizes 4 to 16—widths AAAA to EEEE. Draw on 300,000 pair stock. Your own shoes FREE. Discounts to your family. Prizes, bonuses—even a new car—at no cost to you. Rush postcard for your FREE Starting Outfit today... Now!

MASON SHOE, Dept. H-105, CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

FREE CATALOG



TABLES!
CHAIRS!

- BANQUET/MEETING FURNITURE
- TENNIS TABLES
- COAT/HAT RACKS



Adirondack

276-O Park Ave. So., N.Y.C. 10010

Immediate Delivery!

Shipping Points — PITTSBURGH • CHICAGO
BOSTON • DALLAS • ATLANTA • LOS ANGELES

Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH With More Comfort

Here is a pleasant way to overcome loose plate discomfort. FASTEETH — an improved powder sprinkled on upper and lower plates—holds dentures firmer so they feel more comfortable. No gummy, gooeey, pasty taste or feeling. FASTEETH is alkaline. Doesn't sour. Helps check "dental plate odor". Dentures that fit are essential to health. See your dentist regularly. Get FASTEETH at all drug counters.



SHOW YOUR COLORS!

NOW . . . MORE THAN EVER! Display this handsome red, white & blue emblem on your car with pride. Tough pressure sensitive vinyl. Simply remove paper back and press on glass, metal, or any smooth surface.

LARGE 4" Dia. - 2 for only \$1.00

SEND NAME, ADDRESS and ZIP! to:

ELL DEE PLASTIC INC.

1 Depot Sq., Somerville, N.J. 08876

BASEMENT TOILET

FLUSHES UP

to sewer or septic tank
no digging up floors.

WRITE . . . McPHERSON, INC.

BOX 15133 TAMPA, FLA. 33614

MAKE UP \$12 AN HOUR AT HOME

Let Me Prove It To You FREE!

I'll show you how Plastic Sealing and Laminating at home, spare time, can give you as much as \$12 each hour you operate. Table-top machine sets up anywhere. Easy. Fun. No experience needed. We furnish everything. We'll even help finance you. No house-to-house selling. Orders come by mail. Write for facts FREE. No salesman will call.

WARNER ELECTRIC, 1512 Jarvis, Dept. L-8-LO, Chgo, Ill. 60626



ABUSIVE PHONECALLS AS A FEDERAL OFFENSE

(Continued from page 61)

the use of voice print evidence against him in the knife murder of a woman. The N.J. Supreme Court refused to throw the evidence out, but it ordered Superior Court Judge John Barger to hold a hearing on the reliability of the voice print. Last February, Judge Barger ruled that as of now the voice print is too new to give it the status of finger-



"Hold it! . . . What about using psychology?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

prints in court. His ruling leaves the door open for the voice print to go get itself a reputation.

Lawrence Kersta, who is credited with inventing the voice print technique while at Bell Labs in 1960, is certain that it will get that reputation. Each person's speech pattern is unique and the voice print is as reliable as the fingerprint, he told Judge Barger.

If the voice print is ever universally accepted as evidence, anonymous phone callers will probably lose a lot of their courage. They hide behind the facelessness that the phone has always given them.

THE END

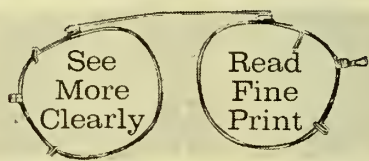
**GIVE
AT THE
SIGN
OF THE
RINGING BELL**



TRIANGLE STAMPS ONLY 10¢!



Get this big valuable collection of gorgeous, multi-colored, triangle-shaped postage stamps—brought to you from strange and mysterious lands in the wilds of Africa, enchanting Europe, exotic Orient, Congo, Monaco, Chad, San Marino, Malaya, many others—ships, birds, animals, airplanes, etc. All for 10¢! Also, fine stamps from our approval service which you may return without purchases and cancel service at any time—plus FREE Illustrated Catalog. Send today! Jamestown Stamp Co., Dept. H108AL, Jamestown, N.Y. 14701



Slip-On Magnifiers — \$3.98

Having trouble seeing fine print and close work? Slip these magnifiers on your prescription glasses and SEE CLEARER INSTANTLY! Powerful precision lenses. Fits all glasses. \$3.98 plus 35¢ post. State age. If not satisfied, return postpaid in 30 days for full refund.

NEL-KING PRODUCTS, Dept. AL-10BS
811 Wyandotte Kansas City, Mo. 64105



ACCORDIONS and AMPLIFIERS

BIG SAVINGS ON ACCORDIONS & AMPLIFIERS! Save up to 1/2 or more on famous make accordions. Over 40 standard & electronic models. Buy direct at low discount prices. Get 5-day home trial. Small down payment, easy terms. Free Gifts. Trade-in allowance. Money back guarantee. Write for catalogs and Discount price list. Accordion Corporation of America, Department A-108, 5535 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60641.

MEDALS SHOWCASE WITH ADJUSTABLE SPACE BARS



Proudly display your medals in our handsome show-cases. Solid walnut or maple case. Also in black or gold finish. Velvet lining in black or any military color. Glass front. Name, rank, dates, etc. engraved, only 5¢ per letter. Insignia of Army, Navy, USAF, USMC, all branches & corps. engraved \$2 ea. (2 for \$3). You must be delighted or your money back.

V1 (9" x 12") for 1-7 Medals \$14.95 ppd.
V3 (12" x 16") for 3-20 Medals \$17.95 ppd.
V5 (17" x 20") for 10-50 Medals \$23.95 ppd.
V7 (21" x 28") for 15-70 Medals \$29.95 ppd.

AWARD MAKER Dept. 573, Box 6474, Surfside, Fla. 33154

**WHEN ANSWERING ADS—
GIVE YOUR ZIP CODE**

BORROW BY MAIL!

ONLY \$47⁰⁰ A MONTH \$1205 REPAYS



Borrow \$189 to \$1205 entirely by mail! Pay all your bills with a confidential loan from Postal; only one small monthly payment instead of many. Over 59 years of dependable service to people throughout the U.S.A. State-licensed—your assurance of fair rates and supervised reliability. Fast, Airmail Service. Try Us!

POSTAL FINANCE CO., Dept. 22-T,
200 Keeline Building
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Rush FREE complete Loan Papers.

SELFCT LOAN HERE	
Cash You Receive!	36 Month Plan
\$189	\$ 8.00
\$307	\$13.00
\$504	\$21.00
\$1010	\$40.00
\$1205	\$47.00

AMOUNT NEEDED
\$

Name _____ Age _____
Address _____ Zip _____
City _____ State _____ Code _____

★ YOUR DIVISION OR BRANCH OF SERVICE INSIGNIA IN 10-K GOLD



only \$34
NOW! Hundreds of New Designs—Easy-Pay Plan
PRESTIGE RINGS you'll be proud to wear. 10-K yellow or white gold. Choose your insignia from America's largest selection. Over 1000 designs for all services, all wars. Money-back guarantee. Send for FREE illustrated catalog today.

ROYAL MILITARY JEWELRY
Box Y-206 Apache Junction, Arizona

Make your old boots better than new! Get world-famous Vibram® soles and heels with amazing traction and long, rugged wear.

Now sold by mail.



Sportsmen! Outdoorsmen! If you need sure-footed traction, you need Vibram with the world-renowned original lug design (The same sole James Warren Whittaker wore when he became the first American to scale Mt. Everest) Until now, Vibram was available only on higher priced new boots. Now you can replace the soles and heels on your favorite pair of old boots (Except rubber boots.) Any shoe repairman will put them on. Just make a tracing of one of the soles you're replacing . . . send it along with a check or money order. Money back guarantee.

Only \$4.50 postpaid.
(Write for free booklet.)



VIBRAM SALES CO.

134 School St., North Brookfield, Mass. 01535

are YOU unlucky?

THE GIRL whose dreams never come true
THE MAN success passes by
NOW YOU CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!

This age-old symbol of Irish luck—the LUCKY LEPRECHAUN—cast in the original good luck mould from gleaming solid silver or gold, can now be YOURS. Test his magnetic power under our money-back guarantee. Airmail to you overnight from Ireland with complete free history and guarantee.

Send now only \$3.00 for Silver—\$10 for 9kt Gold—\$15 for 14kt Gold (No COD's) to:

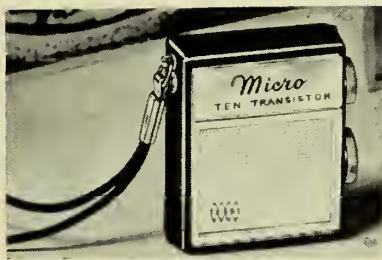
Silvercraft Ltd.
20A Albert Walk, BRAY, IRELAND

The authentic
LUCKY LEPRECHAUN
from Ireland





SMOKE NEW kind of pipe. New principle contradicts ideas you've had about pipe smoking. Guaranteed to smoke cool and mild day after day without bite, bitterness or sludge. Smoke it for 30 days with no obligation. Send name & address now for free facts. E. A. Carey, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Dept. 246-J, Chicago, Illinois. 60640.



MICRO-RADIO: Smaller than a pack of cigarettes. Ultra-miniaturized 10-transistor radio gives clear tone from 3" speaker. Fits easily in your hand and weighs only 6 oz. Powered on one penlite battery. Complete with attached carrying loop, earphone, battery and gift case. \$7.88 ppd. Niresk Industries, Inc., RTP-5, 210 South Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

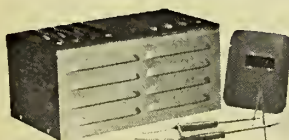


ARROW-PERMA IRON muted glen plaids by Arrow and King-Size. 100% cotton, permanently pressed. Button-down traditional and also a sport shirt. Long sleeve, proportioned to fit tall and big men. Blue or Autumn Brown glen plaid. Sizes M, L, XL, XXL. Sleeves 34 to 38. \$8.95 ppd. or write for free catalog. The King-Size Co., 5948 King-Size Bldg., Brockton, Mass. 02402.



READING GLASSES. Magnifying lenses aid those over 40 who have difficulty reading and doing close work. Not Rx; not for astigmatism or eye disease. Stylish amber eyeglass frames. 10-day home trial. To order send name, address, age, sex, \$4 a pair, ppd. Precision Optical Co., Dept. AL-10, Rochelle, Ill. 61068.

This section is presented as a service to readers and advertisers. All products are sold with a money-back guarantee. When ordering, please allow a reasonable amount of time for handling and shipping. Be sure to include Zip Code number along with your address.



AMERICAN WELDERS, Inc.
Dept. L, Osage Beach, Mo. 65065

HEAVY DUTY-ARC WELDER \$18.95 5 YEAR GUARANTEE ONLY

1968 Arc Welder, works on 110 volt house line. No experience necessary. Braze, solder, cut or weld any metal up to 1/4" thick. Generates up to 10,000 degrees of heat. Nothing else to buy, complete with 12 ft. heavy duty power cable, 1/16" and 1/8" welding and brazing rods, helmet and instructions. Order on 10 day money back trial. Five year repair or replacement guarantee. Send \$3.00 pay \$15.95 plus C.O.D. and postage when delivered, or send \$18.95 and we pay postage. Over 500,000 now in use. Direct from factory.

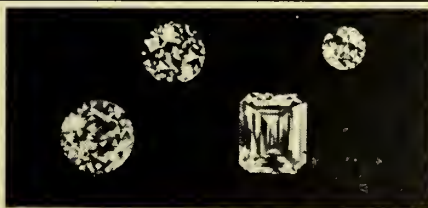
Do Not confuse this new improved welder with other units selling for less. This is an American made, heavy duty, deluxe model.



RELIGIOUS COLLECTION!

Free! Enormous selection of 51 all different religious stamps of the world. Represented in this unique collection are shrines, famous cathedrals, abbey, saints, Temples. Plus religious dancers, nativity and special pilgrimage issues. Extra! Also includes scarce Holy Family painting of Spain in fresh mint condition. Send 10¢ for handling. Wonderful approvals included.

D. M. Darling & Co. Dept. ALK Rockville, Md. 20850



MORE BRILLIANT than DIAMONDS says Reader's Digest, SatEvePost about this new, man-made jewel Titania! For settings of your choice only \$12 per carat; a 1-ct man's box 14K ring is only \$41; m'lady's 1-ct fishtail a mere \$33. No more federal tax. Write for FREE HANDY RING SIZE CHART & 120 PAGE FULL COLOR JEWELRY CATALOG. TEN DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

REGENT Lapidary Company Dept. AL-10
511 EAST 12 STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y.

TALL or BIG MEN



McGREGOR GOES KING-SIZE

McGREGOR Jackets, Sweaters, Shirts; ARROW Perma-Iron Shirts all with bodies cut 4" longer, sleeves to 38". Slacks with higher

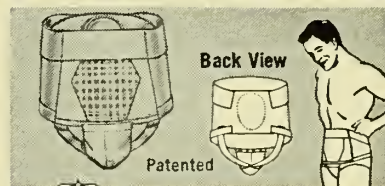
rise, longer inseams, waists to 60". PLUS 182 SHOE STYLES 10-16 AAA-EEE. Write for FREE 96 Page Color Catalog.

5208 KING-SIZE BLDG.
KING-SIZE, INC. BROCKTON, MASS.



19 CHAMPIONS OF LIBERTY

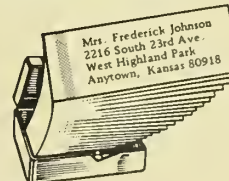
TERRIFIC OFFER. trivial price! Complete U.S. "Champions of Liberty" set of colorful stamps issued 1957-61 honoring 10 world heroes like Paderewski, Garibaldi, Gandhi. Includes both 4c and scarce 8c values PLUS giant Magsaysay stamp. Retail \$1.00—all 19 stamps yours for 25c. Plus fine stamp selections to examine free. Buy any or none, return in 10 days. Cancel service any time. Rush reply—sorry, only one to a collector. GARCELON STAMP CO., Dept. 0ALL, Calais, Maine



SLIM-master® for that slim youthful look

Takes years off your figure in seconds! Pulls stomach up and in. Wide, no-roll abdominal panel. Flat, foam rubber back pad supports back, eases minor aches & pains of backstrain. Unique design prevents riding or slipping. Cool mesh detachable pouch. An amazing value at \$6.95. Send waist size. Guaranteed to slim your appearance or money back if returned postpaid within 30 days. Add 35¢ postage. PIPER BRACE, Department AL-108A, 811 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo. 64105

500 RETURN ADDRESS LABELS



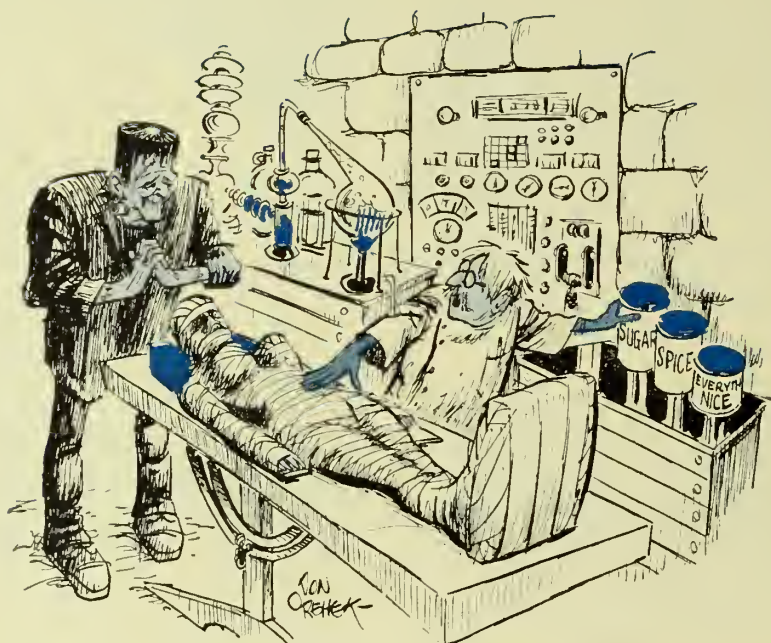
50¢

USE YOUR
"ZIP" CODE
RICH GOLD TRIM
FREE PLASTIC BOX

Quick and handy way to put your name and return address on letters, checks, books, records, etc. ANY name, address and Zip code up to 4 lines, beautifully printed in black on white gummed labels with rich gold trim. About 2" long. Free plastic box for purse or desk. Set of 500 labels just 50¢ postpaid. Shipped within 48 hrs. Money back if not pleased. Don't know the Zip Code? Add 10¢ per set and we will look it up. Send for free catalog

3340 Drake Building
Walter Drake Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

PARTING SHOTS



"Blonde, brunette or red head?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

CORNBALL GAME?

During spring training, a team of professional baseball players were scheduled to play a small town club on a diamond that was surrounded by tall waving corn that ran all around the outfield.

"These guys will beat the pants off us," said one of the local players on the morning of the game. "They've got a bunch of power hitters on that team, and if the ball ever goes out in the cornfield, we're sunk."

"No, we're not," said the manager, handing the player a sack of new baseballs. "Go out there and plant these along the edge of the corn field when nobody's watching you."

That afternoon during the game, nine surprised big league ball players were thrown out at home plate from the outfield!

DAN BENNETT

CHECKED MATE

On his way home from work one day a recently married young man spied an attractive book in a store window titled, "Forty Ways of Mating." He hurried in and bought the book quickly, without first leafing through the pages.

When the clerk gave him his change she remarked, "We've sold more of these chess books than all our other books put together since it came in."

ELSIE TEETER

YOUNG JOKER

The attending obstetrician, and his quickly called consultants, were at a loss to explain the perpetual grin on the face of the newly delivered baby boy. They were, that is, until the nurse opened one of the baby's tightly closed fists and discovered that it held a pill!

ROBERT RISCH

FIELD DAY

A nimrod's Autumn pleasantry,
Is gunning Chinese pheasantry,
Bright rainbowed heads in stubble grass,
An invitation under glass.

ADAH LEMPKE

HARD TO TELL

Nowadays you can't tell whether a girl is
wearing a high miniskirt or a low lobster
bib.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

RESERVE CLAUSE

He built the extra half-bath
His spouse insisted on—
It's now referred to by him as
"Wife's other john."

S. S. BIDDLE

SIZABLE DRIPS

Nowadays, the ones making the biggest
splash in the world seem to be those who
are the wettest behind the cars.

LANE O'RINGHOUSE

PAINFUL TRUTH

"He stands so erect," people say
As I walk in my soldierly way.
In admiration they seem to glance
At my head held high and military
stance.
Ironically may I set a postural trend,
For, with my aching back, who can
bend?

ARNOLD J. ZARETT

BACK IN MOTION!

Watching a feminine golfer's backswing
can be very amusing—especially between
shots.

W. N. RIEGER

BRIDE'S LAMENT

I planned on candlelight and wine
From goblets crystal clear,
But across the board
Reigns the manor lord,
Clutching his can of cold beer.

MARY G. BELLOWS



"No school today. The electronic teaching
device short circuited."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Drink a phenomenon tonight.



Seagram's 7 Crown.

The whiskey that
outsells any Scotch.
Or any Canadian.
Or any Gin.
Or any Vodka.
Or any brand of liquor
you can name.

Why?

Because people like it
better than any brand of
liquor you can name.

What's a whiskey this
phenomenal taste like?

Phenomenal.

Say Seagram's and Be Sure.

Seagram Distillers Company,
New York City. Blended Whiskey. 86 Proof.
65% Grain Neutral Spirits.

"I'D WALK A MILE FOR A CAMEL"



This message is strictly for smokers who've never tasted a Camel cigarette.
Camel smokers, you know what we mean.
You other guys, start walking.